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MID-WEST

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ENGLISH MEDICS FIGHTING TO REFORM PROFESSION

SENATOR TRAMMELL CHARGES PLOT OF BATTLESHIP BUILDERS

Says Bids For \$238,000,000 Worth Of War Craft Had
Been "Rigged" To Fleeced United States But
Government Approves Bids Anyway

WASHINGTON — Despite charges that shipbuilders had "rigged" their bids for war vessels, with the object of "gypping" Uncle Sam, the navy last week was authorized to award contracts and launch immediately its \$238,000,000 building program.

This action was taken after Admiral William Stanley, chief of naval operations, and Rear Admiral E. S. Land, chief of construction, had flown to Hyde Park and assured President Roosevelt that "everything is all right."

The charge of collusion was made by Senator Park Trammell (Dem., Fla.), in letters to the President and Secretary of the Navy Claude A. Swanson. His sensational allegation assumed added importance because Trammell is chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee and is presumed to know whereof he speaks when he talks about navy matters.

Bids Are Named

The Florida Senator declared that the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, the New York Shipbuilding Company, Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, and the United Dry Docks, Inc., got together and framed their bids on cruisers and eight destroyers so as to eliminate every suggestion of competition.

Other witnesses were ready to testify that 10 days before the bids were submitted the shipbuilders got together around a table and determined exactly how the ships should be divided.

Trammell asserted that Uncle Sam was being forced to pay more for the ships than is warranted. In support of this claim, he cited the bids of the Bethlehem company as an example of what had been done.

On September 16, 1931, early in the depression, that company bid \$2,728,500 for one 1,500-ton destroyer. Its recent bid for an identical ship was \$58,500 lower.

Boosted Prices

On December 26, 1932, Bethlehem demanded \$8,196,000 for a 10,000-ton cruiser, but when it bid on an identical ship seven months later it boosted its price \$3,524,000.

Trammell said the inconsistency of cutting the price in one instance and raising it in another was pretty clear proof of "jobbing." He contended the cruiser bid was so obviously fraudulent that it should be rejected.

Same Old Schwab

The Bethlehem company is dominated by Charles M. Schwab, who back in 1898 was scored by Congress for defrauding the gov-

ernment and branded as a "traitor" with whom Uncle Sam should never have any further dealings. Trammell's charges recalled a similar situation that faced Josephus Daniels, war-time Secretary of the Navy and now ambassador to Mexico, and how he met it.

In that instance, the big steel men got together to take Uncle Sam to the cleaners. Daniels called them in and asked if they had conferred before submitting bids. They denied that such was the case, whereupon Daniels retorted with devastating sarcasm:

"Gentlemen, you almost convince me that there is something to telepathy. It is impossible that your bids could be so close together without some method of thought transference."

Daniels broke the combine by throwing out the first bids and quietly securing an offer from an English concern before new bids were opened.

TWO MEN AWAIT HANGING AT FORT MADISON PRISON

FORT MADISON, Ia. — Apparently little concerned over their death sentences, two men sit daily in the death row at State Penitentiary here. They are Elmer Brewer, 38, and Pat Griffin, 34. Most of their time is spent reading.

Both men are awaiting death by hanging Jan. 26, 1934, for the murder of Deputy Sheriff W. F. Dilworth near Waterloo last December.

Brewer, alias Elmer Nelson, and Griffin, who is also known by the name of Pat Graves, get along well together, according to prison officials.

Neither man has had a caller as yet and they have not requested an interview with the warden or anyone else connected with the institution.

Each day they spend one hour with guards, in recreation, but have no work assigned to them. They were admitted here January of this year after their conviction at Waterloo. Both have gained weight since their arrival at the prison.

Despite their lack of interest in the outside world the two men have declined to give any interviews until action has been taken on their appeal.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE WEEK

Thursday, Aug. 3

DENVER — Three drowned, 5,000 forced from homes, \$1,000,000 damage when Castlewood dam breaks in cloudburst.

Friday, Aug. 4

NEW YORK — Mysterious tear gas bombs in New York Stock Exchange halt business and close exchange, forcing 2,000 brokers, and others to flee to street.

Saturday, Aug. 5

NEW YORK — Two French aviators killed in crash.

WOMAN PHYSICIAN HELD BY SHERIFF FOR POISON DEATH

GREENWOOD, Miss. — Police are checking the alleged deathbed statement of Dr. Preston Kennedy, that an associate woman physician, Dr. Sara Ruth Dean, poisoned him.

The death bed statement from Dr. Kennedy, was disclosed by District Attorney Arthur Jordan.

The district attorney said the dying man told his two brothers that Dr. Dean, 33 year old woman specialist in children's diseases, had given him poison in a drink of whisky in her home on the night of July 27.

For five days the doctor fought a silent battle to save his life with his own medical knowledge, but on Aug. 1 he called in other physicians, who sent him to Jackson for treatment.

Realizing that he was dying from the slow poisoning, the district attorney said the doctor made a death bed statement to his two brothers, Dr. Henry Kennedy of Greenwood and Dr. Barney Kennedy of Jackson, both dentists.

Jordan made an affidavit charging the woman doctor with murder after he had attended Dr. Kennedy's funeral at Jackson.

Arrested by the sheriff, she has maintained silence in her jail cell and has employed counsel to represent her. She lived here with an aunt and was associated with Dr. Kennedy in clinical work.

FREE SPEECH

This Week's Article On
Radio Trust Monopoly
Is On Page Ten

2000 BRITISH DOCTORS REVOLT AGAINST B.M.A. 'ARCHAIC RULES'

Seek Actual Facts On Medicine; What Real Results
From Hundreds Of Millions Spent On Health
Research Along Orthodox Lines

IT HAD TO COME, HE SAYS

Gratification that rebellion has at last raised its head within the medical profession against old-fashioned orthodoxy was expressed this week by a prominent doctor.

"I have always known that the first move would come from England," he said, commenting on the formation of a National Health League, by 2000 members of the medical profession who have, after years of patient organization, at last come into the open with their revolt against the dictation and control of the British Medical Association.

"The reason such a step is possible in Britain and not in Canada or the United States is that the British Parliament has never allowed the medical octopus to fasten its tentacles on the lives and health of the people as has been done in Canada and the United States."

"All medical doctors in Canada and United States are under the domination of the American Medical Association with headquarters at Chicago and all their policies are dictated from that centre, regarding hospitalization, state medicine, inoculation of the people with serums, etc."

"The arbitrary powers of discipline over members of the profession granted to the governing medical bodies in this country are not paralleled in Great Britain, where the ordinary member has rights not known here."

"That is why it is possible in England for a movement such as the National Health League to be launched. Any doctor who tried anything like that here would lose his right to practice overnight."

"There are many abuses crying for correction which will never be corrected until the medical trust is broken up and medical liberty established."

"Billion dollar serum farms and factories are maintained in the United States to produce serums."

Medical men will infect a child with 12 different serums under authority of the law and then tell the parent that if he did not have the 12 diseases the inoculation will at any rate do him no harm!

"I am certainly glad to see this revolt against hard and fast medical dogma in England and hope the movement will spread."

LONDON, July 25 — After ten years of quiet but ceaseless organization more than two thousand doctors are ready for the biggest revolt in the history of British medicine, according to the Sunday Dispatch.

The revolt is directed against the British Medical Association, "the strongest trade union in the world," and against orthodoxy.

The insurgents, says the Dispatch, are determined to build a new and healthy England, even though it operates against their own pockets. And their campaign, which will open shortly, will not be deterred by the tradition, etiquette or stringent regulations of the association.

The 2000 doctors are members of the National Health League, which has for ten years been in process of formation. Its president is Sir Augustus FitzGeorge, K.C.V.O., son of the late Duke of Cambridge, and at one time A.D.C. to King Edward when he was Prince of Wales.

Many eminent men are on the committee, and the rank and file include the 2000 qualified doctors, all enrolled and numbered like an army, the Dispatch continues.

The basis of the attack is that for the past generation medicine has been sidetracked by the theory that germs are the cause of disease.

Their contention is that germs are incidental to the later stages of disease, and that such scourges as cancer and consumption can be detected and checked before the danger stage is reached.

The league has acquired its own printing plant, and is arranging to publish a weekly paper named "The Health League."

LOBBY EVIL

The lobby evil in North Carolina: The 1933 legislature, in session at Charlotte, N. C. set a precedent by passing a law during the first few days of the session requiring lobbyists to register at the secretary of state's office and also to make a report of their expenditures within a specified time. Records show that during the four months' session a total of \$82,006 was spent for lobbying services. Of this, 67 registered lobbyists received about \$54,000 in fees and expense money or more than half the \$102,000 salaries drawn by the 170 members of the North Carolina legislature.

Norman Baker



(HIMSELF)

Hello Folks

WILL ROGERS says the London Conference ended the same day it started and asked where the next conference was. Will forgot the International Radio Conference at Mexico City. It ended before they even started to confer. Instead of Mexico expecting America to bring the pie to cut, America expected Mexico to serve a cut pie. America marked the pie where it should be cut but the cutting was never accomplished because America wanted too large a piece and there was nothing left for the Latin American countries—so they all went home. Judge Sykes leading the procession of an army of 22 Federal Radio Commission employees. Their chief engineer is reported to have said in Washington before leaving for Mexico, that he would make a monkey out of the Mexican engineers. He didn't—he got what the little boy shot at and missed.

HARD LETTERS — I receive many kinds, but one of the hardest to answer is this one: Mr. Norman Baker, Muscatine, Iowa.

Dear Sir: I am writing to you in reference to my son, who died after a tonsil operation performed by the Mayo Clinic at the Worral Hospital in Rochester, Minnesota. I would like to know what information or advice you are able to give me in regards to filing suit against the Mayo Clinic, as we consider a tonsil operation a minor one and in this case the doctor cut the artery and also they took an autopsy of the body without our permission.

The one doctor said that the doctor who performed the operation had accidentally cut too deep down in his throat and cut the main artery and then he bled to death from three to five minutes after. Another doctor said there was a cord tied around the artery. My son was twenty-two years of age at the time of his death which occurred on the 8th day of July, 1931.

I would appreciate hearing from you soon in regards to filing suit in this matter.

Yours truly,
O. A.

I WONDER WHY the Journal put down their estimate on the crowds that attended the food merchants' picnic, which the conservative ones claim was 7,000 or more. The Journal said about 5,000—maybe it was because the Journal did not want to admit that food merchants by spending a small sum, could draw as many people to Muscatine as the Muscatine "Chamber" could by spending thousands. There is one fellow in town that would have gotten all the credit had the celebration not been a fizzle but he passed the buck along to the secretary of the "Chamber" when it was a fizzle—it must be fun to be a "Chamber maid" and no doubt it will be harder in the future for the "Chamber" to pay executive salaries because I hear the membership is rapidly falling away—decaying—maybe soon will turn to dust.

REPUBLICANS ARE SURELY getting it—One of the latest is the long haired gentleman up the river at Davenport—Mr. Palmer, who is now Lieutenant Colonel Aide in the service of the National guard of the United States, in the state of Iowa. Now you farmers better watch

out—maybe it would be well for you not to try to prevent cow tail raising or trying to stop a mortgage from selling your farm—home from under your feet because maybe Palmer would not like it and I would dislike to see the national guard out after you again, not only because they are liable to hurt some of you farmers, but because every time they come out it costs the good people of Iowa over a quarter of a million dollars which is about the sum the cow tail raisers make off the farmers each year.

TRUTHFUL—are the doctors of the American Medical Association that met at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, for their annual conference—they now warn the people that the use of fluid that you drink by the quart in order to make an X-Ray picture of your anatomy is very harmful to tuberculosis patients and it makes the disease worse and maybe that is why T. B. has jumped by leaps and bounds and why they have not been able to master it—too many X-Ray pictures taken and too many thousands of gallons of that junk swallowed by the poor patient—this junk is called thorium dioxide, which they claim aids the spread of T. B. according to Dr. George A. Bennett of the Georgetown Medical School, Washington, D. C. Little by little they are gradually admitting their own treatments spread disease and kill the sick folks and the world is becoming educated more and more regarding the fallacies of Mose Fishbrine.

THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION is a group of falsifiers according to the insinuations of the ministry of national health—in the Vancouver Sun of June 25 which says this—"Some years ago the Ministry of National Health tried to make a survey of the prevalence of goitre in Canada. They sent out questionnaires to physicians and medical authorities throughout the Dominion, but the replies were so confusing that no conclusions could be reached. "In one city doctors reported practically no goitre while others affirmed that it was widespread and could be noticed on the street-cars and elsewhere in numerous cases." It appears as though the doctors are just as incorrect in their statements regarding medical data as they are in their diagnosis and pathological examinations.

THANK YOU MR. DENTIST—If all were like you the dentists of America could save possibly 25,000 lives yearly. I refer to a dentist in Toledo, Ohio, whose name I will not mention because if the A. M. A. knew of this case they would have visitors calling on him, telling him not to do it again.

A lady from Toledo, Ohio, had cancer of the breast. Her family physician advised amputation and it was done. The cancer returned in the other breast. She met her dentist one day who told her to go to the Baker Hospital, Muscatine, Iowa, before permitting an operation on the other breast. She went. Last week she left for her home in Toledo cured of cancer of the breast. In nine days the cancer was removed and in six weeks everything healed up nicely and she went on her way happily leaving an excellent letter of recommendation.

The Baker Hospital doctors and nurses can well be proud of that case and if the hospital would get out and advertise more like I used to do they would have ten times more business. Their obstacle, however, is that newspapers and magazines refuse all cancer copy. They say it is unethical but they take a lot of money and give a lot of space to bile from a cow that cures constipation which is as funny as trying to take a blow gun and blow a speck off the moon.

Fully 60 per cent of the visitors to Yellowstone park are women, many traveling in groups unescorted.

MEDICAL PRACTICE A FRAUD AGAINST SUFFERING HUMANS

Dr. R. G. LEMONT

Bitterly condemned by the confessions of its leaders. That is the condition in which medical practice stands today. Yea, by them it is even denounced as a humbug and a fraud.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes was for thirty-seven years professor of anatomy in Harvard University. On page 260 of his Medical Essays, he says:

"The disgrace of medicine has been that colossal system of self-deception, in obedience to which mines have been emptied of their cankerous minerals, the vegetable kingdom robbed of all its noxious growth, the entrails of animals taxed for their impurities, the poison bags of reptiles drained of their venom, and all the inconceivable abominations thus obtained, thrust down the throats of human beings."

Ernest Schwenninger, M. D., the famous physician to Prince Bismarck, said:

"For thousands of years medical doctors have been educating the public into the false belief that drugs can give health. This belief has become a deep-seated superstition in the public mind. Doctors call medicine 'recognized science.' It is recognized ignorance."

Prof. Majendie, one of the greatest French physicians that ever lived, declared that "Medicine is a humbug." In an address before the physicians of France, assembled in convention, he stated:

"Medicine is founded upon conjecture and improved by murder. We have destroyed more lives than war, pestilence and famine combined. These visit the human race only now and then, but we are with them 365 days in the year."

How can people believe in such an institution? Several large volumes could not contain all the statements and reports of condemnation made by medical leaders against medical practice.

Do you know how limited in scope is the practice of medicine? Dr. Ray Layman Wilbur says:

"Diagnosis is the beginning and end of medical practice."

He should know considerable about it, as he was president of the American Medical Association in 1924.

Do you know what diagnosis means? The grouping together of a set of symptoms and giving them a jaw-breaking name. We examine a patient, tell him he has angiocholitis, then direct him to go on his way and die in his misery, for we have no help to offer him. That "is the beginning and end of medical practice."

But more than half the time we are wrong even in giving a name to the symptoms. P. King Brown, M. D., observes:

"Half the time the (medical) doctors are wrong (in diagnosis)."

Hoerst Oertel, M. D., Russell Sage Inst., Pathology, remarked:

"Correct diagnosis in many important diseases falls below 50 per cent in recognition, and in some below 25 per cent."

Richard Cabot, M. D., chief of medical staff, Massachusetts General Hospital, admitted that—

"Nine-tenths of the physicians make the best guess of which they are capable and prescribe accordingly."

Fifty per cent of the diagnoses are wrong."

Clifford Lane, M. D., prominent physician, stated:

"Medicine is the science of guessing, and postmortem examinations show that 52 per cent of the guesses (diagnoses) are wrong."

Prof. Drummond, president of the Royal Society of Physicians and Surgeons, England, said:

"In the practice of the average physician, diagnosis is wrong 80 per cent of the time."

If "diagnosis is the beginning and end of medical practice," and if "in the practice of the average physician, diagnosis is wrong 80 per cent of the time," then medical practice is a gigantic fraud, engaged in robbing and murdering the sick, and the sooner humanity finds it out, the better.

Remember these statements when you consult the next medical doctor. The leaders of his profession admit that he can do nothing for you. The truth of these admissions is proven by every page of the history of medicine and its failures.

You here learn that medical doctors are in business for money, not for service. They take your money for service they know they cannot render, and send you on your way in the false belief that they have done you some good. When your money is gone and your malady is worse, they diplomatically inform you that you have some strange disease, unknown to them, and for which no remedy exists.

The medical world condemns today what it did yesterday, and discards tomorrow its great cures of today. The great discoveries, proclaimed almost daily through an obliging press as a panacea for a suffering world, wax, wane and wither away.

Every medical dogma and theory is being eaten away by the attrition of the remorseless current of Time. Today little remains of medical practice as it was twenty-five years ago, but its name. The name is its stock-in-trade; made use of best in asking for the support of deluded governments and unthinking mobs.

Modern medical methods are based on preposterous theories, which in practice prove worthless, dangerous and destructive. The present serum treatment is the latest pet of the profession. People in all walks of life are dropping dead from the effects of it.

The medical world is kept busy abandoning exploded cures for new ones. This jumping from theory to theory is advertised as "medical progress." By a stream of lying propaganda, people are kept in ignorance of the real situation. The press opens wide its great pages to the medical trust. Through this vast advertising channel that heartless institution, without feeling and without shame, by means of the blackest lies that pollute the pages of time, deceive a credulous people into believing that which the leaders of the medical world denounce as a disgrace, as ignorance, as a system of murder that has destroyed more lives than war, pestilence and famine combined.

A Pirate?



JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

Most newspapers printed glowing praise for John D. Rockefeller when the aged oil billionaire recently reached his 94th birthday anniversary. But Governor Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania in commenting on reports of the birthday printed in newspapers like the Midwest Free Press said Rockefeller was a "pirate." Pinchot said he was one of those who did not believe past misdeeds were rectified by money gifts.

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2000 BRITISH DOCTORS REVOLT AGAINST B.M.A. 'ARCHAIC RULES'

Seek Actual Facts On Medicine; What Real Results
From Hundreds Of Millions Spent On Health
Research Along Orthodox Lines

(Continued from page one)
"Down," in which the experiments and findings of members will be published, irrespective of whether they are likely to be approved by established medicine.

Lay co-operation on a scale never before permitted in medical circles will be sought.

Parliament will be asked to take action on the whole operation of medical service in the country, and when the time comes the 2000 doctors will disclose themselves.

Questions are to be asked in Parliament on the actual results obtained from the hundreds of millions spent on health services and research on orthodox lines.

A Vital Key

A great movement is being planned to reorganize agriculture and to restore prosperity to the small holder (who is regarded as a vital key in the plan for a new England) by balancing the minerals in the land, which it is claimed, will intensify crops and stamp out bovine tuberculosis.

The leader of the research department is Professor O. A. Newell, a London scientist, who some years ago inherited a fortune.

He laid out the money in a well-equipped and fully staffed laboratory, and has achieved some extraordinary results, notably in blood tests.

"I have enough money to last me for the rest of my life, which will not be very long," he told a Sunday Dispatch reporter.

"My health has been badly undermined by operations and inoculations conducted for experimental purposes. I do not believe that good results can be obtained from experiments on animals, because their mental reactions are so utterly different.

Debate in House

"I have been greatly weakened by the toxic effect of inoculations with the blood of a cancer patient. It is a strict rule of the league that nobody connected with it shall profit financially.

"It is a sad thing to say, but medicine is run for profit. It ought not to be.

"We want England restored to her rightful place as the vigorous leader of the world.

"A group of parliamentary members is at work collecting evidence, prior to raising a debate in the House on the health services.

"The germ theory, which English medicine adopted from the Continent, postulates that every disease is caused by a definite micro-organism which is specific for that disease and introduced to the body from outside sources.

"Even when no casual organism can be isolated or seen, it is assumed that the cause is a germ that is ultra-microscopic, or a filter passer, thus begging the whole question.

"I maintain that in no single instance has it been conclusively proved that any micro-organism is the specific cause of a disease.

"In diphtheria the argument is used, when the bacillus fails to appear in the early stages, that it will appear later on. And if it does not appear, the reply is that it has been crowded out by other organisms! Heads I win, tails you lose.

"Professor Woodhead told the Royal Commission in 1912 that the Klebs-Loeffler bacillus was found in the throats of healthy persons. Yet it has been associated with 17 diseases.

"There are cases of distinguished men who deliberately swallowed millions of 'deadly' germs with no ill-effect.

The Alternative

"The alternative theory is the Bio-chemical Theory, which we advance. It is based on the principles that faulty living, unhygienic surroundings, wrong mental and

emotional states, impair the vital functions of the body, causing a disturbance of the chemical actions and reactions, that is, metabolism.

"This disturbance leads to germs, which are frequently the natural beneficent constituents of the body, becoming virulent.

"But the ultimate effect of these germs is towards the restoration of the balance of the vital functions. They act as scavengers for the elimination of waste products resulting from the disturbed chemical balance.

"Archaic" Rules

"The doctors of England, free from the archaic rules of the B.M.A., the veterinary surgeons, and the farmers, can build the healthiest race this country has ever known if, on the other side of the battle, the people are relieved from terrible overcrowding."

At a recent meeting of health experts, Sir Augustus Fitz-George said that 75 per cent of the recruits offering themselves annually for the Army were rejected for chiefly preventable diseases. Britain could become an A 1 nation in a single generation.

The cure of diseases was a matter of great importance, but the preservation of health was of greater importance still.

PHONE RATES MUST BE CUT STATES SMITH

Asks Iowa Municipalities
League To Support Plan
For Local Regulation

BURLINGTON, Iowa — A plan for Iowa cities to regain the right to regulate telephone company franchises and rates will be laid before the annual convention of the League of Iowa Municipalities starting next Tuesday at Decorah, by Thomas J. Smith, mayor of Burlington.

Delegates to the convention will be asked to adopt a resolution urging the state legislature to redraw state statutes to permit city councils to regulate telephone rates as they do other utilities.

Mayor Smith four months ago asked the Northwestern Bell Telephone Co., to reduce rates in Burlington. At that time he requested a reduction in electric rates from the Iowa Southern Utilities Co., and obtained a slash which became effective July 1.

Want Old System

"The telephone company, however," Mayor Smith said, "held that no reduction could be made because it had lost considerable in revenue during the last two years through disconnections and decline in long distance business.

"Years ago, telephone company franchises were regulated by city councils the same as other utilities are at present.

"Telephone companies, however, went to the legislature and were successful in eliminating this regulation. We now propose to return control to city councils.

"We realize that telephone companies have suffered reduced business and income, but that is no reason why they should not lower rates as other utilities have done. It is not fair that telephone companies should be allowed to charge the same rates as they did several years ago in boom times when other utilities have reduced their rates and residents of Iowa are receiving greatly reduced incomes."

Federal Indictment Against Banker For Misapplying Funds

CHICAGO — Monte B. Taylor, former vice president, director and cashier of the First National Bank of Wheaton, Ill., was charged with misapplication of approximately \$25,000 of the bank's funds in an indictment returned this week before Federal Judge Charles E. Woodward. Assistant United States Attorney James C. Leaton said that Taylor caused false entries to be made on the books of the bank and otherwise manipulated the records through accommodation notes to obtain the money. The prosecutor advised Charles Knapp, receiver for the bank, to start civil action against Taylor, who is said to own considerable property.

INDIANA PALS

Senator Jim Watson, Republican prince of glad-handers, may be down, but he is never out. In 1913, as a result of the sensational revelation of the famous Mulhall lobby investigation, Jim was rated "all washed up" in politics. Exactly two years later, as genial and expansive as ever, he was elected to the Senate. He continued in that office uninterruptedly until last November 8, when he went down with the rest of the Republican Old Guard.

Jim took his defeat lightly. He is not as spry as he was twenty years ago when he staged his epic come-back, but his smile is as golden as ever and his hand has not lost its lingering caress. Jim is craftily surveying the situation and his weather eye has already lighted on a hopeful spot.

Two years hence his dour and sly colleague, Senator Arthur Robinson, comes up for re-election. Between the two men there was never any love lost. Indiana politicians are offering odds that the irrepressible Jim will grab for Robinson's seat in 1934.

Twenty-three nations made declarations of war between 1914 and 1928.

Dr. C. L. Hartman, Opt. D.

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A TRUCE ON SELFISHNESS

By GEN. HUGH S. JOHNSON
U. S. Recovery Administrator, in
an Official Bulletin

A rapid rise in prices and mass production is going on. Mass purchasing power must rise as fast. The President has stated his policy to do this by prompt shortening of the work-week and raising of wages for the shorter week. Rules governing hours and wages of labor must be included in every code and codes must continue to come along as fast as possible.

But whole industries must organize and have many conferences before codes can be worked out, and that takes a long time. In this national emergency we cannot delay broad re-employment while we wait for codes.

Before Labor Day it is possible to solve the problem of re-employment through individual agreements with the President. But to do this the country must act quickly, vigorously and boldly, as one man—get together in one powerful effort—declare a truce on selfishness.

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A Message to Muscatine Business Men

Who Discovered It?

By BRUCE B. BREWER

Vice-President, Ferry-Hanly Advertising Co.

I was a printer's devil some 20 years ago on a small city weekly. It was a hard job for the editor-owner to sell advertising in those days. Merchants simply didn't believe in it.

About fifteen years ago the small city weekly was "discovered." Advertising men in city advertising agencies began "trying out" the country newspaper field. Gradually they found out that the small city weekly, with its advantage of being read from cover to cover, with its relatively few pages of competing advertising, was an excellent buy for national advertisers. None of this advertising was bought on sentiment, none of it was purchased to support the paper. It was bought for just one reason—IT PAID.

The local merchants had not "discovered" the value of advertising space in the small city weekly. The very men who should have known its value, did not, for the very simple reason they had not used it enough to find out about it.

Many small city merchants are passing up today the opportunity to use the productive columns of the weekly newspaper to sell their goods more cheaply, more quickly, more profitably.

Your advertisement in the Midwest Free Press goes to every part of the Muscatine trade territory into the homes of Free Press readers who get this newspaper because they subscribe for it and want to read it.

MIDWEST FREE PRESS

(A Journal for American Thinkers)
Muscatine, Iowa

What Price Innocence?

WHAT HAS HAPPENED

Ruth Harper, beautiful 17-year-old daughter of Amy and John Harper, well-to-do small-town people, is standing on the brink of womanhood, and her mother has failed to really tell her the "facts of life." Tommy Harrow, rich young fellow in the town, makes passionate love to the girl. She, not knowing what love is, cannot really convince herself that she loves him and does not yield to his fiery advances. They are sitting in a hammock on the Harper back porch, when Dr. Dan Davidge, the family physician arrives.

NOW GO ON WITH THE STORY

That's right. I did meet Tommy at the Notre Dame game. You haven't got a cold, have you, Ruthie?" asked the Doctor.

"A cold, Doctor."

"Yes. You look a little feverish."

"Uh—no. I'm all right."

"Well, guess I'll be going, Doctor." Tommy was impatient. "Don't let me drive you away," said the Doctor. "I'll only stay a few minutes. Just to see how her mother looks with her hair waved."

"Oh, I just dropped in to say good morning to Ruth. Play a little more tennis today, Ruth?"

"Yes, if you'll pick me up after lunch."

"See you later then. Glad to have met you again, Doctor." They shook hands and Tommy left.

"Well, baby," the Doctor turned to Ruth, "sit down here and let me look at you. You're growing very pretty, Ruth."

"Thanks, Doctor. I'm glad."

"Well, I am, too, except that the prettier you are, the greater your handicap. You don't know what I mean, do you? Well, I mean that the greater your attraction the more young men will be camping on your doorstep to receive your favors."

"But I haven't any favors to give, Doctor."

"Well, I'm glad to hear that; because a kid of your age sometimes becomes overly generous before she realizes it. Am I talking like an old man?"

"No, Doctor."

"You know, girl, I held you in my two hands when you only weighed eight pounds. That gives me a sort of right to say a lot of things, doesn't it?"

"Of course it does."

"Now, tell me something about yourself."

"Well, just—just what, Doctor?" Ruth stared at him.

"Well, let's be a little more sociable. Have a cigarette?"

"No, thanks, Doctor."

"You smoke, don't you?"

Ruth smiled. "Yes—not around here."

"I see. I see. They'd rather make a cheat out of you than have you tell them truthfully you had a little nicotine in your system. Do you drink?"

"A little. I don't care much for drink, Doctor Dan."

"That's fine. Remember the old Irishism: One drink is enough, two is too many and three isn't half enough."

Ruth laughed. "Doctor Dan, you're funny."

"In the college dramatic club my acting was taken very seriously. You like this Harrow boy?"

"Yes, Doctor."

"Like him better than any of the other boys?"

"Yes."

"Does he kiss you and pet you—make love to you?"

"Why—"

"Perhaps I shouldn't have asked that. Forget it. What I want to know most, Ruth, is this: Do you feel when you're with him or any boy that his will is stronger than yours?"

"Well, if you like anyone—or if you love anyone, you—"

"You do what they suggest." The Doctor nodded. "Is that what you're trying to say?"

Ruth turned her wide eyes full on the Doctor. They pleaded for an answer to the words she was about to speak. "I don't know what love is, Doctor Dan."

"Neither do I. Neither does anyone, but I know what sex is, child."

He rose to his feet. "That's why I'm more afraid of sex than I am of love. I wish I could frighten you, too."

Ruth laughed. "You can't scare me."

Doctor Dan regarded her closely for a moment. "I guess that's right. Good-bye."

The buzzer sounded, and Ruth's father was ushered into Dr. Davidge's office.

"Sit down, John," said the doctor amiably.

"I got your message at the office to stop in before I went home, Doc."

"Yes, John, I want to talk to you, and I'd rather do it here."

"Amy is all right?"

"It isn't about Amy. It's about Ruth."

"John paled. 'Not an accident?'"

"No, John, no. Now listen to me closely. I've tried half a dozen times to make your wife understand that Ruth is on the borderline between what to do and what not to do."

"I don't believe I get you, Doc."

"Well, here it is, John. Ruth is as much a woman now, as far as the physical is concerned, as she will be when she's fifty. There is a lot of freedom today between the boys and girls which didn't exist years ago. In some matters it's a good thing, and in others it's deadly."

"You mean that Ruth is—"

"She's a good, sweet kid. When I say she is good, I don't mean it in the accepted term; that doesn't mean anything. I mean, as yet, she hasn't been taught the terrible secret which may make her break her."

"Well, Doc, she's not married yet."

"John, I don't wish to hurt your feelings and I don't wish you to think that you and Amy are a representative father and mother, because I tell you quite frankly you are both either very stupid people or you have a supreme disregard for your duty as parents."

"Why, Doc, how can you say that to us? There never was such a mother as Amy. No two children in this town ever had such good training."

"Amy has said that to me," answered the Doctor, "until I felt that I could get up on the roof and yell. Do you expect a girl with all the blood in her body pounding at her head, her eyes swimming in a mist and her lips burning and swelling from kisses, do you expect her, at a time like that to remember her Sunday school lessons? What, in God's name, are you thinking of, John? Nature has a law; it's a law of demand, and too many demands placed upon any frail human will sooner or later break that body down."

"Well, sure, Doc, I understand all that. I'm no fool, but then these kids of today, they do lots of things—"

"Of course they do, and fundamentally they're just as good kids as they were twenty years ago; but, John, there are two kinds of women in this world, and before they become women they must live as girls. One is the sort of girl who seems to have a natural fundamental defense against the approach of the masculine. She seems intuitively to know those things which will lead her into worse things."

"In other words, her blood never gets hot enough to beat the fog out of her head. Now, there's the other kind, and your girl, Ruth, belongs to this class. Soft, pliable, lovable, wistful, craving affection. Anyone who gives her that affection, anyone of the opposite sex, merely lights the fuse that leads to the big store of gunpowder. At first it's only one boy's kisses, then we'll say she quarrels with him, and another boy comes along. Her desire to be loved and petted is so strong that after a while, if she closes her eyes, she wouldn't know which one of the boys was kissing her and she wouldn't care as long as she was being loved and kissed. This sort of woman can be developed into a glorious woman or a brazen harlot."

"Oh, my God, Doc—". John's voice trembled.

"I hate preaching, John, and I only go to this trouble because I love you all. Now, I want you to go home, right from here, and have a talk with Amy. Tell her to dig right down into the girl's confidence, take her right on her knees, as if she were still five years of age. Make her talk to her mother as if Amy was just another girl pal. Don't make it hard or rough or cruel. You can get anything from that girl, if you wish, and only a mother can do it. I can't and you can't. Now, go ahead, John, and I'm devilish sure you won't regret it."

"Well, thanks, Dan. I'll have a talk with Amy. You're certainly a good friend."

He walked from the office somewhat uncertainly.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

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"SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE FREE PRESS"

As We See It

America, 1933 Before Roosevelt

Before Franklin Roosevelt took over the Presidency of these United States, we were in a sad plight. And the Republican politicians were doing little to relieve it. Here is a picture of our country before Roosevelt became President:

Fourteen millions of unemployed and their families face starvation. Some of them have been without work for three or more years. Twenty million other workers and their families receive a wage below the level of decent subsistence. Hundreds of thousands of members of barter organizations resort to primitive methods of exchange of goods and services to gain a precarious living. Around the corner, where prosperity is reputed to be lurking, wind long serpentine bread-lines. City streets are infested by beggars by day and scavengers by night—ghostly figures that slink from garbage can to garbage can. Thousands of magnificently equipped factories are idle or are operating on part time or part capacity. Millions have lost their homes and vast numbers of farmers have been reduced to a condition of peonage. Mal-nutrition, insufficient medical care, and inadequate housing is the common lot of the mass of Americans.

And yet this situation exists in a country possessing a wealth of physical resources and productive equipment. In the West, farmers are burning corn in place of coal and millions of bushels of wheat glut the storage warehouses. Everywhere fruit is allowed to rot on the trees because it does not pay to pick and pack it. Vegetables and milk in vast quantities are dumped in rivers or by roadsides because producers cannot obtain prices commensurate with costs. Millions of bales of cotton, the accumulation of several years excess production, are unmarketable. In the cities, factories, capable of producing clothes and shoes in abundance, are idle while workers living in the shadows of the factory buildings are shoeless and thread-bare. Raw materials and equipment capable of rebuilding the cities and towns of America and providing adequate housing for all cannot be utilized. Want and misery in the midst of plenty has existed for four years in ever more aggravated form, but no organized attempt has yet been made to replace the system responsible for this condition.

Now if Franklin Roosevelt can ameliorate or cure those conditions, the American people will not be such ingrates as to fail to re-elect him in 1936.

Just 19 Years Ago

In the first torrid days of August, 1914, the world reeled drunkenly under the impact of the first blows of the World War—the “last war,” the “war to end all wars.”

Millions of men were mobilized, exhorted in the name of the Most High to go forth and slay.

The civilized portion of the human race stood aghast at the thought that despite the veneer of civilization and the attempts of noble souls to make wars impossible, wars were still with us.

Napoleon once said he aimed to make wars as terrible as possible, for in only that way could wars be made impossible. But Napoleon erred, for as in his time so in ours wars are declared by statesmen, and are fought by common soldiers—while the masses suffer untold agonies. And despite the almost miraculous ingeniousness of machinery of mass-destruction wars continued to be declared and fought.

When the war broke upon a stunned world Americans were happy that they were out of it. President Wilson urged us to be “neutral in thought as well as in deed.” America rejoiced—for a while—in its neutrality.

But it was not long before the neutrality melted away and clamorous politicians were doing all in their power to get us in the war, while

a wealthy manufacturer of dynamite and other explosive financed a great campaign to “sell” America the idea of becoming armed.

American bankers became involved in the fortunes of war to the tune of hundreds of millions of dollars in loans, and American industrialists became involved to the tune of billions of dollars' worth of business.

And then America, led by the kept press, ceased to rejoice in its neutrality. And then Americans were led to believe that hatred of war as such was somehow shameful!

We were dragged into the war; and the war dragged to a close. No more war! Shouted the peoples of the world. No more war! echoed the statesmen who had made the system out of which war came, as they vainly tried to patch up the damage they had wrought.

So the statesman made a peace as bad as war. And out of “peace” have come terrible problems, suffering and doubt. Most of us want abolition of war except those fools or knaves who claim war is a necessary policy of nations. But there is folly in closing our eyes to the dangers of war. Still we hear some saying

“a good war is necessary to bring us back to good times.” Their foolishness can be surmounted by intelligent Americans. But more serious is another danger.

Some of the men whose fortunes sway our nation would not hesitate to plunge us into war again if they thought such a catastrophe were necessary to save or increase their already swollen fortunes. That is they would try to send more young Americans to death, wreak misery and despair to mothers, and bring hopelessness to millions of men. They might not succeed again.

Meanwhile our big navy jingoes go on crying for more battleships. We have had big wars about every 20 years. This despite the notion that big armaments are “insurance” against war. Since the Napoleonic era armaments have steadily become a bigger burden in peace.

Instead of reducing armaments when a war ends, nations now go on increasing them. The tax burden becomes unbearable until the taxpayers begin to look on war as almost inevitable, the sooner the better to end the strain.

That was what happened in 1914. Great Britain was edged into the World War because of the German challenge to British naval superiority.

John Settles Down

Former Governor John Hammill, the boy who stood on the burning deck almost until Iowa was completely ruined, is in again. In the newspapers. Representing 25 farmers near Britt, John has asked the Hancock county board of supervisors to cancel their employment of an engineer to make a drainage survey.

That is just fine. Now if John can just keep on in his proper sphere, and keep his nose out of state politics, everyone including some well informed Iowa Republicans will be pleased.

Another Slap At Democracy

The forces of political corruption in Iowa are lining up for a battle at the forthcoming special session of the state legislature against the direct primary. “Feeler” editorials have already been printed in certain state newspapers deriding and condemning the direct primary.

Granted that the direct primary working system has evils, those evils are the result of politicians aborting the purpose of the law. The theory of the law is sound and the workings of the law would be sound if politicians did not deliberately pervert it.

Every primary election is a test of the voters' intelligence. If crooked politicians can twist the primary so that it is discredited, the people have only themselves to blame. The direct primary is a part of true democracy.

ADVERTISERS should note that the mosquito, who does a humming business, is not satisfied with one insertion.

Law is not political party squabbling, nor the mistrials and technicalities of courts.

Wilkerson Menaces Recovery Plan

At a time when America is struggling to work out of the worst disaster in its history, the whole recovery program is threatened with delay and perhaps defeat by Federal Judge James H. Wilkerson of Chicago.

The direct attack is levelled against the Farm Relief Act and its machinery for licensing milk distributors. Judge Wilkerson has ordered a hearing Monday. With characteristic arrogance, he declares that he “will not hesitate” to pass upon “the constitutionality” of the whole program.

If this phase of the Farm Relief Act comes under the judicial ban, the similar features of the Recovery Act will be undermined, likewise. The whole campaign for recovery may be slowed up until the Supreme Court, many months from now, decides whether this one Federal judge was right or wrong.

If any judge is to undertake such a role, Wilkerson is the right man. He represents and embodies all the worst reactionary tendencies on the Federal bench.

He was given his judgeship in 1922—which means that he was indorsed by the unspeakable Harry Daugherty, then Attorney General. He was sponsored by Samuel Insull and the Chicago “Tribune.” Insull today is a fugitive from justice, and the “Tribune” is the most violently reactionary sheet in America, and is constantly “sniping” at the recovery program.

Judge Wilkerson's record has been worthy of his backers. One of his early acts was to issue the infamous injunction against the striking railroad Shopmen, an injunction which admittedly set a new mark in judicial usurpation. But Wilkerson later went beyond his own achievement, and actually issued an injunction forbidding musicians to quit work after their contracts had expired.

His record in receiverships has been as vicious as in labor disputes. To cite but one instance, he made his personal and political friend, Edward J. Brundage, a receiver of the Milwaukee railroad, permitted him to draw \$4,000 a month from the bankrupt road for nearly three years, and then handed him a lump sum of \$100,000 as “compensation.”

Wilkerson has deserved impeachment almost ever since he went on the bench, but he was never before so great a menace as today. Nothing could more strikingly reveal the weakness of our judicial system than the fact that one judge with Wilkerson's unsavory record has the power to involve the entire recovery program in a maze of litigation.—From Labor.

Our Platform For The People Is:

1. Less taxation.
2. Fewer State Commissions.
3. Universal school books.
4. Equity for farmers.
5. Lower freight rates.
6. Return of river transportation.
7. A cleanup of some state institutions.
8. More efficiency in public offices.

MID WEST FREE PRESS

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J. E. CONNOR, Jr., Editor

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“SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE FREE PRESS”

General Features and Hints for Women

OUR READERS' COOKING

Viennese Carrots
2 tablespoons butter
1 bunch carrots
1 tablespoon flour
½ teaspoon sugar
2 tablespoons vinegar
Salt and pepper to taste
1 tablespoon chopped parsley
1 cup canned peas
Scrape carrots, cut in small pieces and boil till tender in boiling water that has been salted. Blend butter and flour together in sauce pan, over fire, stir in 1 cupful water in which carrots were cooked, boil five minutes, then add sugar, seasoning, vinegar, parsley, peas and carrots, simmer ten minutes longer, and serve hot.

Mrs. John Fullmer,
Rock Island, Ill.

Seasonable Pickle
Cook snap (string) beans till tender, cook cabbage till tender, slice onions. The desired amount proportioned of each—vegetable. Heat vinegar seasoned to suit taste, with salt, pepper and sugar. Pour over the vegetables, cool and serve, do not cook onions.

Mrs. Charlotte Bates,
West Liberty, Iowa

Potatoes a la Creme
Boiled potatoes that are firm cut in thin slices. Put 1 pint of these in a stew pan with 1 teaspoon of salt, 1 ounce butter, a little pepper, grated nutmeg, and a tablespoonful lemon juice. Pour ¼ of a pint of cream over the top, cover saucepan closely, and shake it over the fire for 8 or 10

minutes, place potatoes on a hot dish, double the amount if more are wanted.

Hattie Kroeger,
Wilton, Iowa

Prune Pudding

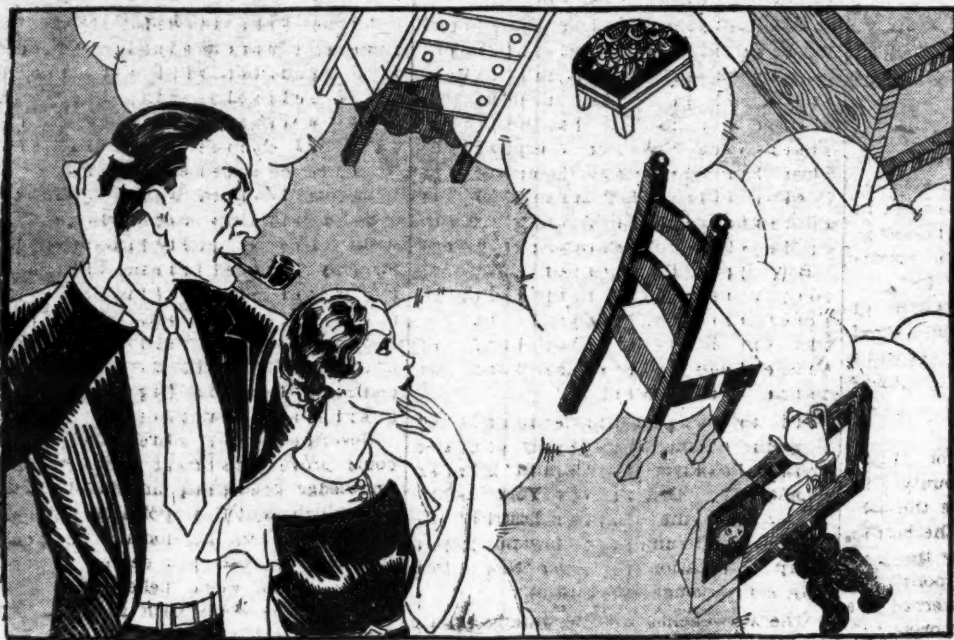
Soak ½ cup tapioca over night, then cook until transparent in 2 cups water, then add 2 cups stewed prunes, (stones removed) juice of a lemon or a little extract, lemon or vanilla, and some of the grated lemon peel. Bake till done. (If prunes are not liked, add some pineapple grated).

Mrs. Fred Eckelberg,
Preston, Iowa

Turnip Ragout

Melt 3 tablespoons butter, when hot add 1 quart of finely sliced raw turnips with 1 tablespoon of chopped onion. Cook slowly on back of stove until tender, add 1 teaspoon salt and 2 teaspoons flour. Cook two minutes, then add 1 cup of milk and let cook a bit then serve at once.

Miss Clara Stauffacher,
Monroe, Wisconsin



What Dreams Are Made Of

By HILLIS MILLS

NOISE isn't noise at all, and color isn't color. Our eyes and ears are all wrong about everything—or so the learned scientists have just seen fit to tell us.

It's interesting, if true.

Unfortunately, we don't feel any better after learning that our five senses aren't reliable. We're not any happier to find that all the worn furniture in our home is only an ugly illusion—just a dirty trick played by our optic nerves. Scientifically, of course, that battered bedroom suite and the scarred pieces in the breakfast nook are merely mistakes in our nervous system. We aren't sure about it—maybe the scientific gentlemen are right.

But whether they are or not, we're thankful that rosy "illusions" are always possible with paint. Fresh color applied to old pieces of furniture is an ideal method of bringing on what the scientists would call "pleasant dreams." Given any old table or chair, if the lines are fairly good, you can, literally, perform feats of magic with a brush and a can of color. Even unsatisfactory lines are often successfully hidden by a new surface. Color also has the power of assembling unrelated pieces into an attractive, well-matched set.

Take, for example, the case of a young woman of our acquaintance who furnished a small bedroom attractively by the clever use of paint. She had no room in her budget for new furniture, but she did have some odd pieces of old furniture which she studied with many a frown. There was a table, chair and dresser

of golden oak, all considerably battered—and a plain iron bed.

The legs of the table had to be sawed off a little to modernize the piece. Old fashioned curved arms supporting the dresser mirror were removed, and the mirror was hung separately. Brass handles on the drawers were replaced by modern knobs, and the holes that remained were filled with putty.

Bed, dresser and chair were enameled a mellow ivory and trimmed with a narrow stripe of jade green. The table was coated with jade green enamel to give the room accent, and to break up the conventional furniture "set" which sometimes proves monotonous. Any number of cool color schemes might have been used in this case: beige and turquoise, white and vermillion, canary and light green, ivory and French blue, or many other combinations.

Does your living room suffer from drabness? Opportunities for remaking old furniture with paint are limitless. End tables, and those small coffee tables so much in vogue at the moment, are excellent for introducing color accents. Second-hand stores have inexpensive ones, or they may be made by remodeling old tables.

We know one resourceful homemaker who made an amazingly lovely coffee table from an old mahogany picture frame, an ordinary piece of plywood and a massive, carved leg from a discarded piano. The plywood was mounted inside the frame and fastened securely to the piano leg base. The old surfaces were thoroughly cleaned, the plywood stained to a harmonizing shade

and the entire table was given a coat of varnish.

Stray walnut pianos, it's true, are not lurking in the corners of everyone's menage, but ingenious home decorators will find something or other on which to mount old picture frames, if they really put their minds to it.

Furniture with a natural finish that is somewhat the worse for wear can easily be improved in appearance. Clean the article well, rub it down with fine sandpaper and dust thoroughly. Then, apply two coats of varnish and it will lose all those marks of wear and time.

To achieve a lighter tone on a piece of furniture that has a stain finish, take away the varnish with varnish remover and apply a solvent to bleach out some of the stain. When the desired shade is obtained, apply a new coating of varnish.

If a piece of furniture is merely scratched a little and not seriously marred, it may be treated with boiled linseed oil. After several rubbings, the scratches will be imperceptible.

It is always possible, of course, to get happy results with lacquer and enamel on wood, but if you'd like, for a change, to have your painted furniture in a natural wood finish instead, apply a paint remover and scrape off the old paint. When it is dry, sandpaper the wood thoroughly, dust, brush on the desired shade of stain, and varnish.

There really isn't any point to living among unlovely illusions, day in and day out. To be coldly scientific about it, paint is the stuff that "dreams" are made of.

'Most Perfect Figure'



Miss Stella Pierres of London. She was declared winner of a "most perfect figure" contest in London. More than 3,000 women from all parts of the world competed.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Scratches on dark colored furniture can be rendered invisible by the application of a little tincture of iodine and then polishing over the spot.

Egg stains can be removed from table linens by washing in cold water until they completely disappear.

Crumbs from left over muffins, cake and bread make a good crust for baked or scalloped dishes.

Recipes for hot breads calling for sweet milk can be changed to sour or buttermilk by adding one-half teaspoon of baking soda for each cup of sour milk and reducing the baking powder called for by two teaspoons.

Rust spots can be removed from linens by moistening with lemon juice and covering with table salt, and letting it dry in the sun.

When applying floor varnish brush only in one direction with the grain of the wood.

Gas house tar is one of the best and cheapest sprays to control poultry mites. Old crank case oil is also an effective spray.

Lard has the greatest shortening power of any of the plastic edible fats.

Strong soap and boiling water may take the decorations off your china. Use mild soap and medium hot water.

CAN CORN WITH EXTREME CARE

By Miss Belle Lowe
Foods and Nutrition Department,
Iowa State College

No other vegetable or fruit is as difficult to can as corn. Even when the most extreme care is used, some spoilage frequently results. But, of course, using extreme care will reduce spoilage to the minimum.

In canning experiments we found that corn from the same patch canned on different days showed considerable variation in keeping quality. This may have been due to differences in the resistance to heat shown by the organisms on the corn on different days. Some organisms can stand far more heat than others.

One of the points to keep in mind is that freshly gathered corn has a much better flavor than corn that has stood before it is canned. Corn which has been allowed to stand in piles for a few hours before it is canned tends to heat and the canned product has a less agreeable flavor, or sometimes it develops a sour flavor.

Corn may be canned either on the cob or off. In canning it on the cob, remove the husks, silks and bad spots. Boil it for 5 minutes. Pack the ears in jars, fill with boiling water, add 1 level teaspoon of salt per quart, partially seal. Process quart jars 3 hours in a hot water bath or 90 minutes at 10 pounds pressure in a steam pressure cooker.

If the corn is cut from the cob, it is better to cook it with half as much water as corn by weight. The cooking may be done in an open kettle. When it has boiled 5 minutes, pack it into jars, adding 1 level teaspoon of salt per quart jar. Open kettle cooking destroys some of the bacteria and has the advantage of having the contents of the jar at a higher temperature when processing begins.

Experiments show that adding 2 teaspoons of lemon juice, or vinegar to each pint will reduce the time necessary for processing and will also greatly reduce the amount of spoilage. When acid is added, in the form of lemon juice or vinegar, the corn can be processed for 2½ hours in a hot water bath. If the acid flavor imparted is not relished when the corn is opened to eat, it may be corrected by adding ¼ teaspoon of soda to each pint of corn.

Raisin and Cabbage Salad

Combine 2 cups finely shredded hard white cabbage, pulp of three oranges, 1 cup diced pineapple and ½ cup choice raisins, sprinkle with lemon french dressing and chill for 1 hour.

Mrs. J. Kelly,
Galesburg, Ill.

Urges Sleep As Aid To Beauty



Dr. Maria Ehrenstein, Austrian woman physician, who advises that women should sleep at least nine hours a day to retain their beauty.

MURDERS AND POLITICIANS

BROOKLYN A BATTLEGROUND FOR BLOODY POLITICAL STRIFE WHERE VOTES ARE FOUGHT FOR WITH BULLETS, DOUBLECROSSING AND STABBING; GANGSTERS TAKE POWER FORMERLY WIELDED OVER THEM BY POLITICIANS

From Plain Talk Magazine
(By Permission)

By ROBERT GLENDENNING

America, meet Brooklyn, the "City of Churches"!

For many years, since Brooklyn became a part of "Greater New York," the light of that ancient seventeenth century settlement has been hidden under the bushel basket of "The Greater City."

Henry Ward Beecher once thundered his religion from Brooklyn, and the nation's metropolis regarding him as one of the great men of a fairly remote city, who ought to leave New York in peace. In those days, Brooklyn was a civic individuality with a soul of its own.

That was before the first suspension bridges was stretched across the East river from Manhattan to Long Island; it was long before Brooklyn's individuality was swallowed up by annexation to New York in 1898.

It was before Brooklyn became just "the bedroom of New York." In fact, Henry Ward Beecher was implanting in Brooklyn the fear of hell and brimstone long before New York knew what hell really was.

But now New York knows.

It's Brooklyn!

Of course, Brooklyn wouldn't be New York's own private hell, if New York hadn't found it expedient to have a hell. The development of Brooklyn in that respect has been a matter of convenience to Tammany Hall.

It is convenient for a great world center like the American metropolis to have a Brooklyn. It is the largest borough in the "Greater City," with a population of 2,600,000—glittering Manhattan, New York to the rest of the country, holds only about 1,800,000—but nobody ever goes to Brooklyn except those who live there.

Consequently, its sins are inconspicuous. Therefore, Brooklyn is the ideal hiding place for New York's gangdom. And the political powers of New York can do more to protect the city's gangdom in Brooklyn than they can do in New York.

The state legislative investigation of the New York City administration concentrated its inquisitorial fire upon Manhattan and Bronx. There wasn't enough time or money to make a thorough investigation of Brooklyn.

Anyway, it seemed unimportant.

And the worst that became known, as a result of the Brooklyn phase of the investigation, was that one Democratic district leader managed to keep a family of thirty-six well provided for on a small salary.

Samuel Seabury, the chief inquisitor, apparently overlooked the richest opportunity of all—the opportunity of definitely linking Tammany Hall with the underworld. It would have been possible in Brooklyn.

He didn't dig deep enough into the alliances of convenience which link those politicians under fire with the ambitions of Brooklyn's underworld leaders. These ambitions have caused scores of startling murders, not only in Brooklyn but all over the East.

Underworld Empire

The Brooklyn underworld is a strange empire, which reaches out far beyond the boundaries of Long Island. Underworld leaders who make their headquarters in Brooklyn have interests throughout New England, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maryland. Machine guns have rattled in Pennsylvania over conflicts raging in Brooklyn. Many of the killings in the Manhattan center of New York have been due to Brooklyn underworld quarrels.

Brooklyn, herself, is drenched with the

blood of her own protected gangsters. The Borough of Brooklyn is the hideaway of New York gangdom.

Throughout the years of prohibition during which the American underworld advanced from cheap thuggery to financial prestige, the suspicion could not be downed that important politicians were in some way linked with gangdom. Nobody believed that the "big shots" could remain so immune to prosecution without the aid of politics.

It is well understood that the Capone ring never would have achieved its importance in Chicago without the help of Mayor Bill Thompson's organization. And in New York, the "insiders" have known for years that certain Tammany politicians have thrown the mantle of political protection over such darlings as "Waxey" Gordon, "Owney" Madden, and "Dutch" Schultz.

But in at least one sector of Brooklyn, the link has been open and plain. No "ratting," no treachery of confidence need be involved in any exposure of this sector. The link is maintained openly and apparently without fear.

It involves the political protection for one of the most powerful under world leaders in the United States—Anthony Carfano, otherwise known as "Little Augie" Pisano.

Protecting Criminals

The mantle of protection for "Little Augie" should, if the Kings County District Attorney is sincere, become the subject of a new investigation. At the bottom of the miserable affair, probably the most brazen alliance of crime and politics in the United States, may be discerned the sinister reasons for the amazing protection of great criminals.

The son of a well-to-do real estate operator, Anthony is a graduate of the infamous "Five-Points" gang that spawned Capone. His vocation is the syndicate operation of liquor and beer distribution, gambling houses, and slot machines. His avocations are brilliant adornments and race horses.

He owns a stable of horses, which he races under the name of his wife, a daughter of "Jimmy" Kelly, once the proprietor of "The Black Cat," famous cafe in New York's "Greenwich Village." Despite his Irish name, "Jimmy" Kelly is a Sicilian.

At the present time, "Little Augie" is under indictment in New Jersey for the murder of a policeman, but nobody in Brooklyn police circles believe he will be extradited to face the charge. "Little Augie" is immune in Brooklyn. There is excellent reason for this.

"Little Augie" must be protected, or Brooklyn citizens will learn why the borough is the private hell of New York City. They will learn, for example, that Tammany's allies in Brooklyn are under obligations to gangdom. Quite assuredly, an important leader who is close to the throne of New York, has reasons for giving what protection he can muster to "Little Augie."

This protection is considerable. A district leader is able to make and break high police officers, members of the State legislature, prosecuting attorneys, and even a judge now and then. However, the exercise of such power is seldom used. It is not necessary. A Tammany district leader has another power. This power is exercised through the active voters of the district.

It is possible, through a district leader, to reach almost any important witness in a criminal case. This makes it equally possible to permit law enforcement officials to retain the luxury of acting with

integrity, and at the same time frustrate them.

Tammany "System"

Such is the "system" of Tammany. The well-oiled wheels are concealed beneath a camouflage of personal loyalties. Seldom have these wheels been seen in actual operation. A few times they have been seen with fleeting glimpses. One classic occasion was the disclosure of political intrigue after the murder of the gambler, Herman Rosenthal, a murder for which Police Lieutenant Becker died in the electric chair at Sing Sing. Another classic occasion followed the murder of Michael Gaimara, for which a district leader, Michael A. Rofrano, stood trial.

On these classic occasions, the criminal operations of New York's sub-surface politics were exposed as happening in Manhattan. Had the murders happened in Brooklyn, it is doubtful that the political interests would have been so exposed. The Kings County Democratic Committee, the Brooklyn adjunct of Tammany Hall, has a successful method of its own of concealing the political influences in great crimes.

But apparently, overconfidence has taken its inevitable toll in the Eighth Assembly District in Brooklyn. In that district, the alliance of "Little Augie" and Michael Reilly, leader of the district, has become openly exposed.

It is not a large district territorially, but it is one of the most densely populated areas of Brooklyn. The "Eighth" is known popularly in "Greater New York" political circles as the "Gowanus District," because a canal running to Gowanus Bay, a sharp indentation of Lower New York Bay, cuts through the district.

The approaches to the waterfront are highly industrialized and drab warehouse walls and huge gas containers constantly echo the thunder of heavy trucks. The extent of heavy industry and business in the "Gowanus District" of Brooklyn makes this division a ripe plum for political racketeering.

It is here that the power of "Little Augie" Carfano is centered. His activities extend all over Brooklyn, into New Jersey, and up and down the Atlantic Coast, but his stronghold is in "Gowanus," where he is assured of political support.

In New York, there always has been a certain alliance of convenience between the underworld and Tammany Hall. But in the days of the colorful gangs who fought it out together in Manhattan, the hoodlums were tolerated only for what they could do, upon occasion, for Tammany.

Tammany Gangs

The nature of the alliance is different now. Instead of the gangs being a convenience to Tammany, Tammany is now a convenience to the gangs. The underworld still turns a helpful hand where Tammany needs it, but Tammany can no longer forsake the underworld when good political judgment would dictate such disloyalty. The highest officers in Tammany may be able to snub a "big shot," but the lieutenants in the district are by no means so independent.

Since "big shots" became millionaires because of prohibition and the protection of Tammany, (the same kind of protection given by politicians to the underworld in every large city) they cannot be "kicked around" at times when Tammany has no use for them.

Such is the political situation in Brooklyn, the "City of Churches," where John H. McCooley, genial, rosy-cheeked, and pudgily urbane, rules the Democratic roost. He is Tammany's lieutenant-gen-

eral in Brooklyn. Sometimes he exhibits such political power that New York wonders if, after all, he is not the real boss of Tammany Hall.

There are so many times when the "Wigwam" is forced to bend to the wishes of the mighty Brooklyn organization that the "throne room" of Tammany Hall, where Leader John F. Curry transacts business, might just as well be moved across Brooklyn Bridge, where "Uncle John" McCooley holds forth. The minimum of McCooley's power in the Tammany organization is a veto power. He can force almost any measure he sets his heart upon merely by opposing any other course that Tammany Hall might prefer.

Yet he denies knowledge of any link between his district leaders and the underworld organization, which wields more influence in Brooklyn politics than in the politics of any other one of the five boroughs that compose the "Greater City." Of course, he is deliberately blind.

Successful political leaders—and McCooley is unusually successful—over the country have one quality in common. It is a highly cultivated intimacy with the affairs of great numbers of individuals. So it is with McCooley. He wins friendships by remembering faces, religiously attending funerals, and consoling the families of the departed. He seldom forgets an incident affecting an acquaintance.

Nevertheless, it is entirely likely that he could prove a technical innocence of all knowledge concerning underworld activities which center in political clubhouses scattered all over his domain. But nobody in New York with any degree of worldly understanding would believe him as innocent as he would wish to appear. He knows too much.

He knows too much, for example, about the political affairs of Brooklyn's Superintendent of Public Buildings—too much to convince anybody that he is ignorant of the fact that Brooklyn's Superintendent of Public Buildings is the link between Tammany and "Little Augie" Carfano's gang. Brooklyn's "Uncle John," who had Michael J. Reilly, leader of the Eighth Assembly District, appointed to the \$7,000 a year post, could never convince even his own friends otherwise.

"Uncle John" must know—simply must—the boys in the Tammany clubhouses will readily admit. But, with a closing of one eye, they will tell you that you can't prove it. "Uncle John" is too smart. Particularly, a Tammany leader who is able to maintain such an air of public respectability that he can become a member of the Democratic National Committee.

Undeniably, "Little Augie," who was once ruled off the racetrack, has a chain of relationships by which he can reach the sympathies of those high in governmental circles in Washington.

He can whisper in the ear of Michael J. Reilly, who can whisper in the ear of John H. McCooley, who can whisper in the ear of—

But whose ear would be closed to the man who has turned Brooklyn from a Republican camp into a Democratic stronghold? And how determinedly would Michael J. Reilly resist the demand, if occasion should arise, that he start the first whisper?

And if Michael J. Reilly should not resist the demand, how strongly would "Uncle John" resist the pressure to keep the avalanche of special influence moving along? The very fact that the "big shots" of gangdom have long been immune to John Law (which has had no difficulty with small offenders) would seem to indi-

Please turn to page eight

MURDERS AND POLITICIANS

(Continued from page seven)
eate that plenty of ears have heard whispers in the past.

The point is, what is going to be done about breaking the chain of relationships and obligations? Acquaintances, friends and relatives have done favors for each other since the world began. They always will. The one way for the United States to prevent favors to influential gang leaders is to end the chain of relationships and obligations. Outlaws are outlaws, no matter how gently they treat their mothers, wives, and children.

A Charmed Life

Michael J. Reilly, leader of the Eighth Assembly District in Brooklyn, has hitherto lived a charmed political life. More openly associated with influential underworld powers in Brooklyn than any of the other leaders, he nevertheless has been the most immune to attack.

A medium-sized man of about forty-five, with a prominent nose, he is dark, pugnacious, and illiterate. He neither drinks nor smokes, but he is not above demonstrating extremely bad manners in a crowded restaurant.

He entered politics through the circulation wars of New York newspapers. Violent though these wars have been at times, the public seldom is aware of them. As one of the circulation boys for the New York Daily News, the country's greatest tabloid, Reilly worked along with such gangsters as Chick Trigger and Tony Fennimore, notorious in the olden days of Manhattan "tenderloin."

He has retained his interest in newspaper circulation. He has been an agent for the Brooklyn Standard Union and, through a brother, is generally regarded as a power in the delivery union.

Such is the Tammany leader of the Gowanus District and the Superintendent of Public Buildings of Brooklyn.

His interest in circulation did not prevent the Brooklyn Eagle from making one outright attack upon him recently. As if by magic, a refreshment stand appeared in front of Brooklyn's Municipal Building, considered by many, a location better than any in all Brooklyn. The Eagle proved, despite Reilly's denials, that Reilly had issued the permit for a stand at this remarkably favored position. The legal fee for a license for a refreshment stand is negligible.

Reilly became the leader of the "Eighth" with the aid of McCooey. The previous leader, "Paddy" Diamond, showed too much independence of spirit for "Uncle John," who rules his organization with an iron hand. Diamond was ousted after a bitter fight in which blackjacks played a bigger part than votes.

This happened when Frankie Uale, the Capone eastern lieutenant, ruled all of Brooklyn underworld. "Little Augie" Carfano, Uale's right hand man, ran the beer racket. Both Uale and "Little Augie" were often seen in the Eighth Assembly District Democratic Club, at Smith and Union Streets.

It was generally understood then that the district was becoming Italianized so rapidly that an Irish leader, like Reilly, must have powerful Italian support in order to keep the district in line. What support more powerful than that of Capone's "minister plenipotentiary" in Brooklyn?

One Man Down

After Uale was gunned out in spectacular fashion, and "Little Augie" assumed his purple mantle, the political arrangement was continued.

The arrangement is highly effective upon occasion. It was effective when former Congressman Fiorello H. La Guardia was running for Mayor of New York on the Republican ticket in 1926. It might be expected that a district so Italian as the Eighth would give La Guardia, himself an Italian, at least a heavy complimentary vote. But no such "compliment" was permitted.

They still tell about it, with hearty

laughs, in the clubhouse at Smith and Union Streets. Out of two hundred Italian votes he received only a few more than twenty.

An example of the manner in which Italian voters were prevented from voting for La Guardia was given in the polling booth at Carrol Street and Third Avenue, where a woman election captain, of Italian extraction, threw the levers of the voting machines for the Italian voters. There were no protests from the voters. Indeed there were not! "Little Augie" Carfano, feared by every Italian in Brooklyn, stood outside the polling booth.

The same forces were used to quell a political mutiny, led by a rival of Reilly in 1927. Robert Sweeney, personally popular among the electorate of the district, was seeking to overthrow Reilly, end the alliance of politics and gangdom, and assume the leadership of the district.

Mr. Sweeney Is Licked

He was defeated after a hard fight, in which intimidation was not the gentlest method used. To his everlasting credit, Sweeney was not, himself, intimidated. He was called to a conference after being ordered to withdraw his candidacy for the leadership, but although the conferences included "Little Augie," Sweeney would not budge.

How far he may have been dissuaded from telling the electorate all that he may have known will probably never be entirely clear. But one thing is certain. He showed that even under the banner of Tammany there still are men who will refuse to accept orders from gangdom. The trouble is, such men are not in power. The Reillys are.

The Reillys are the leaders of the political outposts of both great parties in too many cities in the land. This is the real key to the power of the American underworld. It is the explanation of the whole sordid mess. The Reillys, not the Capones, or the "Little Augies," are the real traitors of society in every great city.

Clear out the Reillys and you clear out the gangs—or at least, the special privilege of the gangs.

In order to clear out the Reillys, it is also necessary to clear out the "Uncle Johns" first, because the Reillys are only the district delegates of the "Uncle Johns." It's the "Uncle Johns" who keep the Reillys in power, give the Reillys \$7,000 a year city jobs, and choose the law enforcement officials. The "Uncle Johns," the city officials and judges who accept the nominations, and—the orders—from the "Uncle Johns" are all part of the system that keeps the "Little Augies" on the sunny side of jail bars.

Just how serious is this business of keeping the "Little Augies" contented and happy? Every city in the country knows that. A murder trial thirteen years long, leading from the corruption of the first cop who didn't think prohibition was a real law, is the answer to that.

Getting Old at 40

Anthony Carfano counted only as a bad young man when prohibition made law breaking semi-respectable. He's forty now—a ripe old age for the head of a "business syndicate" which must do its own law enforcement, mete out its own punishments, and carry on gun wars of aggression and defense.

When he isn't at the racetracks, he spends most of his time hiding away in Manhattan hotels, although he owns a magnificent home in Brooklyn, where his wife lives. He is a flashy, blond, stocky Italian, about five feet six. He got his start in "the rackets" by becoming a bartender in a speakeasy owned by the late Frankie Uale at 101 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn. Uale took a real fancy to him. In fact, "Augie" is well liked by those who know him personally.

It is now the fashion for journalistic "debunkers" to sneer at gangster "big shots" and label them moronic, cowardly and treacherous. The fashion seems to be a little bit ridiculous when you consider

the strings that must be pulled, the political game that must be played, the financial arrangements that must be made, and the "business rivals" who must be faced in the process of becoming a "big shot."

"Little Augie" is certainly neither cowardly nor moronic. And in that part of alleged civilization where big business deals are without the protection of the law, he has never been accused of treachery. I have been told by underworld leaders. He has often been the victim of treachery; they will tell you (as in the case of Charles ("Vannie") Higgins, a New York hi-jacker who died under a hall of bullets on a Brooklyn street) but he has managed to command a remarkable amount of loyalty.

How important is he?

So important that despite the announced determination of New York's former Police Commissioner, Edward P. Mulrooney, now the chairman of the New York State Beer Commission, to rule the underworld out of the legitimate brewery business, "Little Augie" Carfano "has his finger on" one of the foremost breweries in the New York area.

It is the outgrowth into legitimacy of two, and possibly more breweries including the Interboro Beverage Co., which, in pre-beer days, was approached through a blind entrance to the "Newton Stores," headquarters of a former grocery chain, between Central and Evergreen Streets, Brooklyn.

The president of the Interboro Beverage Company was then Patrick McCormick, a close relative of a police inspector; but the actual owners of the plant were Nat Levey, a lieutenant of "Little Augie," who operated the beer branch of the "Little Augie" underground business syndicate, and Murray Noble. Another of the Interboro branch of the syndicate was Remus Brown, believed to be George Remus, Cincinnati's millionaire bootlegger who murdered his wife but escaped the penalty on an insanity plea ably presented by the famous criminal lawyer, Clarence Darrow.

The Interboro, and at least one other important Brooklyn brewery, which formerly did business through the "Little Augie" syndicate, are now entirely legitimate, just as the breweries formerly under control of "Little Augie's" rival, Waxey Gordon, are now legitimate. Of course, the legitimizing of one Gordon brewery, the Harrison Beverage Company, in New Jersey, did not prevent the reign of murder which recently convulsed New York when the legitimized Harrison Beverage Company began cutting in on the illegitimate beer of another Gordon rival, "Dutch Schultz" Flegenheimer.

Slot Machines

Beer has been only one branch of the "Little Augie" underworld empire. A still bigger operation is that of the slot machines which the police call outright gambling devices. Rivalry over territory for these machines has caused many underworld killings all over New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut.

In fact, there is more than a suspicion that the Brooklyn underworld "concessions" are just as much involved as are the New Jersey brewery manipulations in the present New York gang warfare, the bloodiest finish fight between two powerful elements of the eastern underworld that the metropolis has ever known.

Gangdom's hold on the New York political machine grew naturally because of the class of men who controlled Tammany politics in the days when the gangs were real gangs and made no show of silk topers, \$150 suits of clothes, fleets of costly motor cars, and pearl gray spats.

Until 1919, the gangs were gangs and not business syndicates. New York was divided into several gang sections and it was no unusual thing for the gang of one section to wage open warfare with the gang of another section.

Mobs of hoodlums who composed these gangs were the strong-arm forces of Tammany leaders, who had interests in

saloons and gambling houses. It was natural for a Tammany leader to "make a connection" for any one of "the boys" who happened to be caught with his fingers in an honest citizen's pocket, or who ran up against John Law in the commission of mayhem.

A history of the New York political fights shows how important thugdom was to the Tammany leaders. One of New York's famous murder cases illustrates the early contact of Tammany and gangdom. It is the Michael A. Rofrano case, and the illustration is particularly apt this summer because New York is about to embark upon a new political adventure, similar in important respects to the politics of the Rofrano murder case days.

It was in 1912. Then, as now, reform forces were gathering for a "fusion" campaign against the Tammany city administration. It was the ideal moment for ambitious politicians within Tammany to rebel against the old leaders and "grab the gravy." One of these rebels was Michael A. Rofrano, a lieutenant of Tom Foley, all-powerful Tammany leader of the seething district around Brooklyn Bridge.

Rofrano demanded the Tammany Congressional nomination for the district. Foley refused and Rofrano, exploded with rage, joined the reform forces—"Fusion"—who were out to elect John Purroy Mitchell, candidate for Mayor. It was a great break for reform because in going over to Mitchell, Rofrano took with him some of the most accomplished killers and vote repeaters on New York's lower East Side.

(At the present time, certain disgruntled Tammany politicians are threatening to do the same thing in the coming campaign.)

This Tammany split in the shadow of Brooklyn Bridge started as villainous a campaign of murder as the East Side had ever witnessed. It ended with a fatal knifing of Michael Galmari, known as "The Horse," and the hired gunman of Foley.

"Fusion" Wins

"Fusion" and Mitchell carried the election. Rofrano was appointed Deputy Commissioner of Public Works. One Gaetano Montimagno confessed the murder of "The Horse" and implicated Rofrano as the instigator of the crime; the Deputy Commissioner of Public Works was handily acquitted, and a year ago he was buried at the end of a long happy life, with full Tammany honors—he having made his peace with the Wigwam.

It shows how useful the gangs are.

But those were the days before the nation's lawmakers turned a legitimate industry over to the underworld. Since that time, the positions of gangdom and politics have been reversed. In 1912, killers were "on the payroll" of politics. Today, politics is "on the payroll" of gangdom.

At the time of the Rofrano case, the "Five-Points," not far from the Manhattan end of Brooklyn Bridge, was the center of operations of the most dangerous gang in the city. Since that day, the "Five Points" gang has scattered in as many directions. Some went to Chicago, some to St. Louis, some to Detroit and some moved to palatial uptown apartments in New York.

Others went to Brooklyn, "City of Churches," where finally, John H. McCooey, the Democratic leader, made an alliance with Tammany. This political alliance was the beginning of gangdom's "big money" opportunities in Brooklyn. Today, McCooey's Brooklyn organization is the real voting power of Tammany. And "Little Augie's" Brooklyn organization is in the same relative position to the Manhattan underworld. Like McCooey, "Little Augie" prefers to be extremely modest about his power. And there are no Henry Ward Beechers today to find out for themselves and thunder the news from Brooklyn pulpits.

And as for the voters? Well, the Mike Reillys attend to that little matter.

NINE LAME DUCKS

From Common Sense Magazine
(By Permission)

By WILLIAM SEAGLE

While the President and Congress enact various measures which their admirers call "progressive," another body sits on Capitol Hill with the power to veto any part of the new legislation. It is possible that the Supreme Court will wreak havoc with the New Deal when it gets a chance. For, as Mr. Seagle shows in this article, the nine old men who sit on that august bench are generally relics of a past age. Often they have blocked liberal changes.

Some months ago the more emotional editorial writers of the country rejoiced at the passing of the last lame duck Congress in American history. No more lame ducks! Abolished was the perversion of representative government! No longer would lame ducks defy the will of the sovereign people for the intolerably long period of four months! Needful legislation would no longer be impeded! Another great reform had been accomplished by an amendment to the Constitution!

It might well be asked whether, after all, congressional government is not government by perpetual lame ducks. But granting that the ending of lame duck Congresses is a good thing there still remains a third legislative body of nine lame ducks who hold over not for the period of four months but for the terms of their natural lives. That body, of course, is the Supreme Court of the United States. The Constitution says that the legislative power of the Federal government shall be vested in a Congress of two houses, a Senate and a House of Representatives. Actually, as is now generally recognized, it is vested in three houses because of the functions of legislative review exercised by the Supreme Court. The Court has often been called the American House of Lords, but the comparison is not entirely apt. The English House of Lords, it is true, also exercised a veto power over legislation, but at least it did so openly as the representative of aristocracy and privilege. The Supreme Court exercises its powers of legislative review as an incidence of ordinary judicial functions, in passing upon claims of individual right. No more ingenious method could possibly have been devised by the Fathers for the purpose of nullifying the spirit of '76.

The Supreme Court is, with a vengeance, a refuge of lame ducks. One of the most interesting tables in the World Almanac is that relating to the tenures of justices of the United States Supreme Court. It shows that, not counting the present incumbents, the office was held in a century and a half by only seventy appointees. Each justice served on an average for 15.21 years! Nine justices served thirty years or over; six justices twenty-five years or over but less than thirty years; eight justices twenty years or over but less than twenty-five years. Four justices, John Marshall, Joseph Story, Stephen J. Field, and John M. Harlan served thirty-four years, the longest Supreme Court terms on record; two justices, John McLean, and James M. Wayne served thirty-two years; and two justices, Roger B. Taney and Samuel F. Miller, twenty-eight years. Most of these long term justices were the dominant figures in the history of the Supreme Court.

The Prehistoric Patriarchs

One of the most important factors in the permanent influence which may be exercised by a President has quite rightly been considered to be the possibility of having Supreme Court appointments to make. Not a few Presidents have been so well aware of this that they have at the very earliest opportunity transferred to the supreme tribunal some party lame duck of known reliability. Long after the President has left the White House, long after, indeed, he has become merely another name in the history text books, the judicial lame duck of his appointment sits upon the bench

resisting the demands for change which new times and new policies have brought forth. More than five lame duck Congresses may pass into the oblivion reserved by merciful Providence for the average run of politicians while the judicial lame ducks in their quiet refuge remain heedless of the clamors of a new world. Moreover, it must be remembered that young men are not appointed to the exalted office of justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. The average justice, whose conservatism is already attested by his devotion to the black mysteries of the juristic art, has also the natural distaste for radical experiment which is so often the concomitant of considerable age. The nine lame ducks are also nine old men.

In the present economic debacle, palliative reforms as well as radical changes, have been urged on every hand. Even before the Roosevelt administration there was talk of unemployment insurance and old age pensions. The revival of the sweat shop has again brought demands for minimum wage legislation. The banking crisis emphasized the need for banking changes. The Industrial Recovery Bill recognizes the necessity for some control of the processes of production and consumption. While on every hand there is talk of the inadequacy of our check-and-balance political system, the demands of the early phase of the depression for proportional representation and cabinet government almost seem anachronistic now. The Administration is already well on the way to a form of constitutional dictatorship.

Everybody has been crying for the "new deal." But it is curious that little or no account has been taken of the nine lame ducks in Washington. With that complete lack of realism which is characteristic of current American politics, they have been simply forgotten, or, if remembered, it has been assumed that they would interpose no obstacles. Liberals apparently have become somewhat weary of fighting the venerable oracles of the Constitution. Indeed, perhaps the most remarkable phenomenon of the depression has been the assiduity with which large numbers of liberals have attempted to find a "new" trend in the Supreme Court. The ballyhoo, which began when the Supreme Court, upon its reconstitution by the appointment of such saintly liberals as Charles Evans Hughes and Owen J. Roberts, indulged in some vague gestures seemingly in favor of civil liberties, collapsed before long when some more fundamental economic issues were presented to the Court, and the new "liberal" justices proceeded to join in killing inheritance and gift taxes, and a statute of the State of Oklahoma aimed at controlling competition in the ice business.

Pro-Business, Anti-Labor

The opposition to any fundamental modification of *laissez faire* has characterized the Supreme Court, especially since the triumph of the "new industrialism" in the eighties of the last century, when the needed constitutional basis was found in an interpretation of the "due process" clause of the Fourteenth Amendment, which made it possible for the Supreme Court to invalidate any State or Federal legislation regarded as unreasonable by a majority of its members. Since then the Supreme Court has concentrated particularly upon destroying legislation hostile to big business and all types of labor legislation, from minimum wage acts to anti-injunction legislation. But even more to the point than the positive damage wrought by the Court has been the paralyzing effect of the mere knowledge of its existence. Some types of legislation are not even attempted because it is realized that they may not be constitutional.

The tempo of the Twentieth Century requires speed and concentration. Public opinion must be mobilized rapidly if it is to be made effective. It is difficult enough to put any program through the unwieldy and cumbersome machinery of a modern democracy. Modern legislative assemblies debate endlessly enough as it is. Add to

this the necessity of taking into account constitutional dialectics, and the situation becomes even more complicated. The Supreme Court thus acts as a constant inhibition upon activity. It creates a political state of suspended animation. On the other hand, the Supreme Court is also highly useful as a scapegoat for the whole conservative system of which it is a part. When it kills legislation, it can be virtuously denounced by "democratic" Congressmen.

The Supreme Court has inevitably been a prime objective of "reform," for at times it has issued decisions which have aroused almost the whole country. The early progressives, who were enamored of all sorts of devices and mechanisms like the referendum and recall, advocated the enactment of a rule requiring a two-thirds or three-quarters vote by the Supreme Court to enable it to declare a statute unconstitutional—a proposal obviously inspired by the scandal of five-to-four decisions. This anti-majority rule if it had ever been enacted would, there is little doubt, have been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court itself as an invasion of its own powers, a rather neat disposal of a threat to its own authority, for while Congress is not allowed by the Supreme Court to be a judge of the extent of its own powers, the like indelicacy on the part of the Supreme Court is considered quite a different matter. Even if it is conceived as possible that a two-thirds rule would have been sustained, the inevitable result would have been the appointment in the future of only reactionary judges. There would no longer be any but unanimous decisions.

The Danger of "Liberal" Minorities

Real Banking Reform

As a group, bankers are traditionally in favor of things as they are.

Existing conditions in American banking, as reflected in the closing of 11,130 banks in twelve years and two months, proved intolerable, and the people demanded drastic reform.

Instead of co-operating with Congress in the drafting of a "new deal" for banking, bank officials for the most part shirked their responsibility.

In the face of widespread disturbances, they stupidly continued to oppose change.

Older lawmakers at Washington, who remembered how stubbornly bank officers had resisted the constructive federal reserve act in 1913 and earlier reforms, were scarcely surprised.

Against the opposition of bankers, the Glass-Steagall act was passed at the emergency session of Congress.

It is admittedly a stopgap measure, and the more leisurely task of writing a new Magna Charta for banks remains to be accomplished.

A. A. Berle Jr., one of President Roosevelt's close advisers, in a recent speech before the New York State Bankers Association, candidly declared: "As to the Glass-Steagall act itself, I think I am safe in saying that most students of it agree that it is in a transitory phase. We have to regard it as a bridge or a transition rather than as a permanent solution for the situation . . ."

Unfortunately, the routine banker, instead of analyzing the new law impartially, has confined his efforts to balking at the guaranty, or insurance, feature.

In the absence of sound banking, the public has demanded some such protection.

But the real need is to develop a safe technique for commercial banking in the United States. That it can be done is suggested by the experience of Great Britain and Canada, both of which have gone through the depression without a single banking suspension.

The later liberals have abandoned faith in such mechanical devices. Since their passion has been for "good men" in government, they have also sought to remake the Supreme Court by securing the appointment of good men to its bench. Liberals have religiously celebrated the birthdays of Justices Holmes and Brandeis, not only because they are great and good men in themselves, but in order to spread the gospel of a Supreme Court composed entirely of Holmeses and Brandeises. The recent conviction of liberals that the temper of the Supreme Court had undergone a profound change was based on the entirely mistaken notion that a sufficient number of good men had been already appointed. Had this been true it would have been a remarkable phenomenon of the declining Hoover era. A great enough miracle occurred when Judge Cardozo was elevated to the supreme tribunal. But instead of rejoicing at such strokes of fortune liberals really should have been cast down. As long as the majority of the Supreme Court is illiberal, the liberal minority really does more harm than good, for it simply fosters the illusion that the Court is on the verge of changing for the better.

Obviously, when liberals hope for well-intentioned Supreme Court judges, they are hoping to pack the bench. Packing is a recognized and sound political measure, even if a somewhat desperate one. The House of Lords was packed to destroy its veto powers over legislation. Andrew Jackson actually succeeded in packing the Supreme Court in favor of Jacksonian democracy, and it took until after the civil war to undo his work.

The real issue is whether the banks are to be trustees for their depositors, or mere participants in a vast speculative adventure.

There is a growing demand for liquidity of bank assets safeguarding the funds of depositors.

If this is accomplished, banks, in order to serve business adequately, will have to augment their capital funds, received from stockholders with which they will feel free to be more venturesome.

Fortunately, an impulse for constructive reform appears at length to be developing within one small group of bankers.

With the aim of putting themselves in position to give expert and scientific advice to legislative bodies, the Reserve Bankers Association has appointed a commission to study pertinent phases of the banking situation.

In a tentative report, the commission starts out refreshingly with the admission, "We believe that the bankers as a group have been at fault in not giving sufficient attention to broad plans of banking reform."

In pledging themselves to recommendations for constructive reform, the commission points out: "We do feel . . . that the present time is ripe for a long step in advance, and we would say . . . that we believe the greatest step forward that can be taken will be the development of a mutual attitude of co-operation and understanding between the bankers and the public. We believe that if this can be brought about, we can, within a year, take steps which will be momentous in the banking history of the country, and bring us nearer to a sound system which can be operated by good bankers, acting under principles of good banking and in full co-operation with the government and the public . . ."

Can this report be taken at its face value as an omen indicating that bankers are awakening from their long sleep?

—From Chicago Herald and Examiner.

Trusts Are Endangering American Free Speech

(Continued from last week)

By JAMES R. CONNOR,

Editor of the Free Press

Last week's article showed how the Radio Trust of the United States is slowly but surely squeezing out independent radio stations in this country; how National Broadcasting Company, General Electric, Radio Corporation of America and other big corporations are intertwined, all working to extend the radio monopoly on the North American continent as well as seeking to extend the power to Central and South America. Financiers control radio in the United States and misuse their great power. A combination of dirty jokes, advertising balderdash and propaganda assails the ears of radio listeners. The Federal Radio Commission's part in extending the monopoly was also shown; how the Commission's large staff of lawyers, engineers and free speech suppression experts cooperate to help the big chains and hinder the small independent station.

The methods used by the Trust to control the air are simple—grab up anything in sight, hold it, kick independent stations off the air and keep on grabbing. The Federal Radio Commission helps achieve this end for the trust. Sometimes by its own foolishness and ineptitude the Commission becomes sort of a marplot, but on the whole it carries out the Trust's idea very well.

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There are 635 stations in the country. Some of these are small, almost experimental stations, but they are included in the total to make the exposition more fair to the trust. Now the fundamental idea of American broadcasting regulations—and woe betide the small station which ignores Commission regulations—is that each station is allotted a channel or wave length and made to stay there.

Of the 635 stations, 210 are crowded into six channels.

Poor Independents!

Here is the way they have been herded together: 1200 kilocycle, 35 stations, one of which is a Columbia station; 1210 kilocycle, 41 stations, one of which is Columbia; 1310 kilocycle, 44 stations, one of which is an NBC station; 1370 kilocycles, 14 stations; 1420 kilocycle, 32 stations and 1500 kilocycle, 24 stations.

That leaves 425 stations outside crowded channels. Of these 172 stations are affiliated with the chains. That means a little less than one half of all stations not tied up with the chains are crammed in six channels. Or in exact figures 207 independent stations are pushed into six channels fighting with each other for a hearing. And 253 other independents—counting small insignificant stations—many with weak wattage are struggling to be heard against 172 powerful chain affiliates.

Only seven channels have not been invaded by the chains, three of these being the overcrowded channels, 1370, 1420 and 1500 kilocycles. Did someone say monopoly? Well, that's exactly what it is.

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Now there are 23 channels with only a few stations occupying them. Of course the fewer the stations on the channel the better the reception. Yet a powerful chain station dominates each one of these 23 channels, sometimes two chain stations widely separated.

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As many Canadians are intensely nationalistic and want to hear their own stations, this means Canada's ill advised or venal politicians allowed the American Radio trust to obtain a death grip on Canadian radio. Columbia invades two and NBC two of the five so called "clear" Canadian channels. Cuban stations have also been allocated wave lengths on the Canadian channels. In addition to peppering the channels allocated to Canada with low wave American stations, the chains have also affiliated with Canadian stations on Canadian soil, each pouring out their torrent of advertising hooey and subtle propaganda. Of course the Dominion has the five split channels, but the American broadcaster insists a channel should properly be ten points and not five points of the split channels.

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Davenport Democrat, Davenport, Iowa.
Ottumwa Courier, Ottumwa, Iowa.

Wallace Farmer and Iowa Homestead, Des Moines, Ia.

The first three are published by the Lee Syndicate, which also publishes the Kewanee, Ill., Star-Courier, Mason City, Globe Gazette, Lincoln, Neb., Star and papers at Madison, Wis., LaCrosse, Wis., and Hannibal, Mo.

APIARIST FAVORS BEE REQUEENING

N. I. Lyle, Sheldon beekeeper who has about 300 colonies in his apiary and is president of the Iowa Beekeepers' Association, believes that keeping strong queens in the colony is an important factor in maintaining good honey production.

"The reason for production falling below average is poor queens 9 times out of 10," said Mr. Lyle. "In an effort to increase production per colony and thus decrease costs, I have purchased hundreds of queens in the last few years. I now have a standing order for 30 queens each week with my queen breeder. During June I had a standing order for 20 queens."

Mr. Lyle attempts to get the requeening work finished by Aug. 1. He usually uses the nucleus method whereby the queen is introduced first to a small group of bees. Then later this nucleus is introduced to the entire colony. A queen will be accepted much more readily by the colony when introduced in this way and the loss of new queens is reduced materially.

WHEN THE WOMEN ARE BATCHING

Have you ever heard of women folks "batching it?" In the threshing season when the lowing kine Tell their story. The men leave home early. Well, how do we like it? Great! Just fine.

Sort of a bachelor's life, we do as we please No man's gruff voice as to work he hies. "Ain't the meal ready yet, well hurry up then?" The excuses he thinks are just women's lies.

When I'm "batching" all day and so busy at work, I usually don't stop to make any meal. A kitchen corner's my table, not much to eat You see it depends on just how I feel.

In the noon hour all animals must have water Sometimes I read or just loaf over the farm. It's nobody's business when I am batching. Chores must be done, can't have any harm.

Sometimes the kids say, "Ma, cook a good meal," So you bet I do, no time then for a rhyme. If it rains, threshing holds, so does the "batching" Then the good home life with my man every time.

Hattie Kroeger, Wilton, Iowa

Grading Lambs Pays Dividends



These lambs, sold on grade following a marketing demonstration brought more than if they had been sold in a bulk lot. Prime and good-choice lambs brought 75 cents to \$1.00 a hundred above the regular market top. Grading lambs and selling them when they are in prime condition pay good dividends, livestock specialists say.

FARMERS!

Get Together and Join

The **U. F. F. A.**

All farmers should belong to the United Farm Federation of America to gain their rightful power. Only 25 per cent of the farmers are organized. You can help us to organize 100 per cent if you join today. Dues only \$10 yearly. You may use produce or post dated checks to pay this small sum.

JOIN NOW!

UNITED FARM FEDERATION of AMERICA

L. A. LOOS, Hedrick, Ia.
President

NORMAN BAKER, Muscatine, Ia.
Secretary

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Ottumwa Courier, Ottumwa, Iowa.

Wallace Farmer and Iowa Homestead, Des Moines, Ia.

The first three are published by the Lee Syndicate, which also publishes the Kewanee, Ill. Star-Courier, Mason City Globe Gazette, Lincoln, Neb. Star and papers at Madison Wis., LaCrosse, Wis., and Hannibal, Mo.

APIARIST FAVORS BEE REQUEENING

N. I. Lyle, Sheldon beekeeper who has about 300 colonies in his apiary and is president of the Iowa Beekeepers' Association, believes that keeping strong queens in the colony is an important factor in maintaining good honey production.

"The reason for production falling below average is poor queens 9 times out of 10," said Mr. Lyle. "In an effort to increase production per colony and thus decrease costs, I have purchased hundreds of queens in the last few years. I now have a standing order for 30 queens each week with my queen breeder. During June I had a standing order for 20 queens."

Mr. Lyle attempts to get the requeening work finished by Aug. 1. He usually uses the nucleus method whereby the queen is introduced first to a small group of bees. Then later this nucleus is introduced to the entire colony. A queen will be accepted much more readily by the colony when introduced in this way and the loss of new queens is reduced materially.

WHEN THE WOMEN ARE BATCHING

Have you ever heard of women folks "batching it?" In the threshing season when the lowing kine Tell their story. The men leave home early. Well, how do we like it? Great! Just fine.

Sort of a bachelor's life, we do as we please No man's gruff voice as to work he hies. "Ain't the meal ready yet, well hurry up then?" The excuses he thinks are just women's lies.

When I'm "batching" all day and so busy at work, I usually don't stop to make any meal. A kitchen corner's my table, not much to eat You see it depends on just how I feel.

In the noon hour all animals must have water Sometimes I read or just loaf over the farm It's nobody's business when I am batching. Chores must be done, can't have any harm.

Sometimes the kids say, "Ma, cook a good meal," So you bet I do, no time then for a rhyme If it rains, threshing holds, so does the "batching" Then the good home life with my man every time.

Hattie Kroeger, Wilton, Iowa

Grading Lambs Pays Dividends



These lambs, sold on grade following a marketing demonstration brought more than if they had been sold in a bulk lot. Prime and good-choice lambs brought 75 cents to \$1.00 a hundred above the regular market top. Grading lambs and selling them when they are in prime condition pay good dividends, livestock specialists say.

FARMERS!

Get Together and Join

The **U. F. F. A.**

All farmers should belong to the United Farm Federation of America to gain their rightful power. Only 25 per cent of the farmers are organized. You can help us to organize 100 per cent if you join today. Dues only \$10 yearly. You may use produce or post dated checks to pay this small sum.

JOIN NOW!

UNITED FARM FEDERATION of AMERICA

L. A. LOOS, Hedrick, Ia.
President

NORMAN BAKER, Muscatine, Ia.
Secretary

"SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE FREE PRESS"

LETTERS FROM READERS ON INTERESTING TOPICS

Readers are invited to submit their views on current topics for publication in these columns. Typewritten, double-spaced letters less than 300 words written on only one side of paper are preferred. Your name will not be printed if requested, but all letters must be signed and no attention will be paid to anonymous communications.

FARMERS WAIT FOR REAL HELP

Dear Editor:

We farmers are just waiting and wondering what kind of plan they are cooking up this time for another experiment to "help" the farmer. Tax a little here and a little there, to pay a few more job holders, and pay a favored few master farmers. The average farmer will have to look out for himself. He has to use his own mind to be able to pay rent, taxes or interest. We thought of big results of the Farm Board, everybody knew what happened. Last spring they had a money hoarding drive on. In looking over the list of names, they all belonged to that same bureau, but it seemed to have disappeared into thin air. At least nobody saw or heard any of their activities. From reports of various farm papers, you notice that officers of the Farm Bureau are taking the leading parts, and many that belonged to the Farm Board are these very same men. How can the average farmer feel safe trusting that same bunch, trying to dictate the future price and crops of the entire country?

My way of looking at it would be different — pay the owners of all the stored grain and corn in elevators a fair price, destroy the old grain and let the farmer raise their usual amount. It would act quicker, and would take less money and people to enforce it, IF ACTUALLY A SURPLUS EXISTS. A law could be enforced so the average farmer would not raise more than a few less or more than sixty hogs on eighty acres, and so on poultry also, as that is entirely overdone on the average farm. The average farmer would not be so skeptical as to the out look, IF HE WERE SURE POLITICS WERE LEFT OUT, but where the Farm Bureau is, politics is also, they go hand in hand. WE CAN JUDGE BY THE PAST, WHAT HAPPENS IN THE FUTURE. No matter how well the U. S. government and the President may mean in helping agriculture, just as soon will some bureaus, organizations, corporations, have their talons in some place, and swing it their way and to their benefit. IT HAS ALWAYS BEEN THAT WAY. The cheap grain that was bought last year is mostly held yet, will be sold at a big profit. Who benefits? Big corporations. Farmers sold it at a loss.

As long as the grain gamblers can do the price fixing, the farmer is the last one to be helped. It does not pay to criticize the new deal too hard before it has a chance to do its part, but the average farmer knows he has to look out for himself. All the bunk you read in the average newspaper of the Industrial Act, it seems to work up a high spirit in the people, give them badges, recovery flags, signs, etc. Why all such child's play? It would be far better to do it in a sane, sound

way, without so much fuss. That makes a lot of persons feel it is a lot of hot air, and is not going to help much, nor amount to anything. All farmers wish they would receive a good living as the other fellow does. The farmer cannot exist very long if HE DOES NOT GET COST OF PRODUCTION. If the farmers had always been given a square deal, they would not hesitate in taking up the new deal as it is called. But they may come out on the small end like they always did in the past. Most all corporations can swing the laws their way so they can make a living off the farmers.

When the average farmer waits and wants the big guns to pave his way for him, he gets left in the cold every time.

Hattie Kroeger,
Wilton, Iowa

OLD AGE PENSIONS

Dear Editor:

Are there no righteous men among our politicians? In Leviticus 19:32 God tells us, "Thou shalt rise up before the hoary head and honor the face of the old man, I am the Lord." Yet in face of that our old men of 70 and over are looked upon or classed as being lower than criminals.

Criminals in jails are allowed enough to feed them comfortably and they are given medical care when sick, but our old men have to struggle along as best they may. Old age pension is coming in this country just as it has in Canada and other forward nations.

Just An Old Man,
Muscatine, Iowa

SCHOOLS

Dear Editor:

Every election represents a test of public intelligence. The voters register their degree of willingness for committing suicide by making sacrifices for the sacred cows which are the issue. The public schools are sacrificial training places where the children are taught that the state needs patriotic sacrifices in order to exist. So the children learn to think in terms of voluntary suicide for the good of the community, of the majority, the state or the patrioteers. The school leaders worked to show the citizens how to commit suicide by shifting taxes from unproductive land speculators to the people who work and produce. The result proves that the schools are successful in the are of committing suicide. The school system teaches children that land speculators are sacred cows to be fed out of the life blood of industry. Are such schools worth having?

Three R's,
Davenport, Iowa

BANK TROUBLES

Dear Editor:

A person works from sun to sun trying to save enough to pay taxes and interest. Then just before they are due, the bank closes. Is this a free country? What protection has the laboring class?

Just this year a bank put out calendars saying, "Your money is safe with us." Before the month was out we found out this was true. Our money is still there. Where is the world to get her bread and butter and bacon?

My wish is that the governor of every state would see there is something done to get bread and butter for the hungry. The farmer is taxed to death now. And flour is double what it was a year ago.

This world is like a big horse and a little pony hitched to a big load. We the poor people who have to work without ceasing are the pony, and we lighten the big animal's end of the load.

Think of the money that is spent on big buildings, artificial

lakes, ball games, rodeos and world's fairs. It seems to me there should be some way to equalize things so there would be a mouthful of bread for the starving.

The rich man dreams of silver and gold. The poor man suffers the pangs of hunger and cold. Can we sing "Our country 'tis of thee, sweet land of liberty" and mean it?

Mrs. E. M.,
Cedar Rapids, Ia.

FARM BUREAU RACKET

Dear Editor:

When Al Capone held up Chicago, his game was called a

"racket." When he evaded his income tax he got a sentence. When Mitchell, Morgan and Mellon evaded theirs they got an investigation. In Iowa when the taxpayers get held up it is called education, justice or obeying the law.

For instance, we have a law that compels all taxpayers to support the farm bureau.

In one county we have approximately 16,000 people who contribute to their county government. Out of this number of citizens a scant 300 have accepted the farm bureau faith and demand by law that the other 15,700 already tax-burdened citizens support their

"racket" and dig up \$3,000 per year for them.

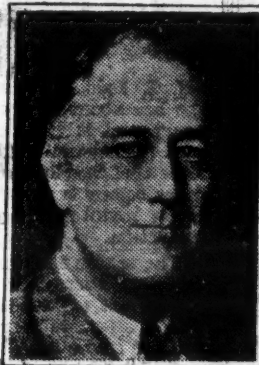
For the past dozen or more years this scheme has been worked until the impoverished county fund has been drained of approximately \$50,000, with nothing other than a lot of bunk in return and the poor all about us asking aid.

With this neat sum the county could purchase four of the best 160-acre farms in its borders from which the combined returns would care for our poor.

At the present time a great fuss is being made about the chinch bug and we have them, but it is

Please turn to page fifteen

A "New Deal" for Farmers



Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt



Cong. F.H. Shoemaker

H. Morgenthau -
Will you talk with
Representative Shoemaker
about the Minn. Rural
Credit Bureau.

Administration asking that he talk the matter over with Shoemaker.

Meeting with Henry Morgenthau, Jr., governor of the Farm Credit Administration; Herbert E. Gaston, deputy-governor; Francis W. Peck, Co-operative bank commissioner; and A. S. Goss, production credit commissioner, the Minnesota Congressman convinced the committee that its land appraisers, now working in Wisconsin, should be moved to Minnesota upon completion of their present work.

These land appraisers place a value on the farmer's land, and the federal government proceeds to take over the mortgage, allowing the farmer five years without payments. At the end of five years, the farmer pays back the loan at the rate of five per cent; of which four per cent goes for interest, and one per cent for the retirement of the principal.

Many of the defaulting Minnesota farmers have spent their entire lives building up their farms only to have a few years of low farm prices wipe out their life's work. It is to aid those whose period of grace is about ended, that Shoemaker urged immediate action by the Federal Farm Credit Administration.

After those in immediate distress have been relieved, the Congressman expects to continue his fight to have the entire Minnesota Rural Credit Bureau taken over by the federal government.

The action will not only be a help to the farmers of Minnesota but the result will give the state many million dollars now invested in these lands with which to reduce the bonds now outstanding and materially reduce state taxes.

WASHINGTON — Not all Congressmen leave Washington to repair their political fences immediately upon the adjournment of Congress. Because one House member from Minnesota elected to endure the summer heat of the capital city, mortgage ridden farmers of that state will in all probability get a touch of real farm relief by October.

During the special session of Congress, Francis H. Shoemaker (Minn.), serving his first term in the House, worked on a plan for relief of the Minnesota farmers who had defaulted on their mortgages to the state's Rural Credit Bureau. When Congress adjourned in June, Shoemaker had been unable to get the Farm Credit Administration to do anything definite about the matter, and decided to stay in Washington all summer if necessary to get action.

The state of Minnesota through its Rural Credit Bureau has invested \$60,000,000 in farm mortgages throughout the state. At the present time there are 3300 farmers who have defaulted on their loans, but who are still living on their farms due to a state law allowing the foreclosed mortgagee 13 months grace.

It is to aid these farmers who are still living on their farms, under this period of grace, that Congressman Shoemaker urged the Farm Credit Administration to take action immediately.

Enlisting the aid of President Roosevelt, with whom he had a pertinent conference on the situation, the Minnesota Congressman received material aid from the President in the form of a note shown above to the Governor of the Farm Credit

CHILDREN SHOULD HAVE PLENTY OF EXERCISE-AND PARENTS TOO

Concluded from last week
No Alibis Admissible.

It is the divine right of your child to have a strong body, to support a healthy physique and a keen mind; it is the idea that your child must in a sense create his own sturdy body through proper exercise, or limp along without one for his entire life—it is this big, life-giving issue that I am here defending in behalf of your young. So, do not say "can't," or "no opportunity," when considering this fundamental part of your child's education. Find a way to make it. If you are shut in without even a yard, rig up some gymnasium apparatus on the back porch. If you have not even a porch, then, supervise some athletic exercises on the floor—rolling, tumbling, leap frog, rough-and-tumble acrobatics. And, make it all a regular, a happy exercise. Your own inventive genius may be called out and this very requirement may show you some hidden ability within yourself, some over-looked matter of originality and inventiveness.

Then, there is, of course, always a way to get out in the open, no matter how completely you are shut in with the children. A baby? Yes, take it along and let it do some of that kicking and cooing which I recommended in a previous article. Do not forget the arm exercises. A rope attached to some point at the ceiling or to a high free limb, and this to climb hand-over-hand or to use for a swing, will bring out the arm muscles, and deepen the lung activity. A jump rope will serve another excellent purpose of gymnastics. Swing it over and do the counting, while the little ones do their turns. Health, strength, digestion, sound sleep, radiant joy, beauty or spirit, future well-being, quick response to duty, easier learning, more agreeable temperament—all these may be involved in the price of a few small devices for home play of the children and the cost of a daily half hour of invigorating exercise in the health-giving out-of-doors. Now, are you not ashamed to try to set up an alibi for such an offering of good deeds in behalf of the children?

And, Then For the "Eats" You are to continue the physical exercise, in doors and out—the walking, running, climbing, jumping—till the children have learned to enter into the spirit of it with hilarity and rejoicing. You are to regard the daily affair as your own opportunity to learn how childhood grows up, by watching it grow, by directing its growth. You are to witness the transformation of flabby tissue into hard, tough muscular strength, and appetites of a character to match the new physique.

Now, look again to the menus. A variety of wholesome food, with a small allowance of the animal products, a moderate amount of the wheat starches, a thin supply of the foods that generally are classed as desserts, and a full offering of the common fruits and vegetables, such is your general program for healthy feeding of your young, in support of the healthy bodies which you are building through exercise.

Remember about milk. Have the children use it sparingly as a cold drink, as such use obviates the proper amount of saliva and also chills the stomach, disturbing and retarding digestion. Have the moderate amount of milk used taken as a part of some kind of food—with toast, in puddings sweetened with honey, as ingredients of other foods. Serve the normal amount of cream for breakfast foods, and with sauces, use butter thinly and cottage cheese more liberally.

Use Corn Liberally Use corn abundantly for bone and growth, for heat and strength, for smooth skin and soft hair—corn bread, corn mush, corn flakes, corn on the cob, corn from

the can—corn, corn. All the while lay on a heavy supply of potatoes, sweet potatoes, carrots, raw and cooked, cabbage both ways, spinach, lettuce, celery, bananas (very ripe), and all the variety of garden produce.

Do not neglect the nuts—almonds, walnuts, pecans—all to be well chewed. And spread on the peanut butter thick—not really a nut but a legume vegetable. Studiously avoid variety at any given meal, as such mixture entails an extra load on the digestion. Have one article as your "Leader," and a very few others as light supplements of this. Get your variety by frequent changes of the menus. A person who eats a dozen different foods at one meal tends to suffer from indigestion and "fussy-mindedness," children included.

Use cane sugar sparingly, but pour on the natural sweets—honey, dates, figs, pears, grapes, raisins, prunes, and other sweeteners. Begin early as possible to teach the right use of these natural foods, and your child will never cease to like them. But if you pamper him with sugar, candy, monotonous diet during childhood, he will grow up a "problem child," and continue more or less a "problem citizen."

Teach your young early to partake of citrus fruits without sugar, and do not hesitate to offer fruits between meals, which is by far the best time for any one to eat them. Keep them away from the sugar-laden, croup-laden, fatigue-and-"wheeze" producing soda fountain drinks. They are a menace to health in the long run. And, of course, it need not be said that you should keep your children away from coffee, tea, beer, other alcoholic drinks, and tobacco. — From Health Culture.

RELIGION AND SCIENCE MIX

From The Truth Teller

Any man who tries to mix his science with religion (superstition) is an unsafe guide, a false leader. He will never get anywhere. Beware of the fool who loudly asserts that there is no conflict between science and religion. He has no sane conception of either.

Science is unbiased study, patient thought, willingness to learn, tireless investigation. Religion is dumb, unreasoning acceptance of superstition as truth. Science and religion are headed in diametrically opposite directions, and never the twain shall meet.—The Open Road.

It all depends on what you call religion and what you call science. If you can find any religion that is as "dumb" as medical science you will surprise us. Will you tell us any form of religion that is any more "dumb" than the inoculation of a young child with rotten pus from a diseased cow on the superstitious belief that it will prevent the child from contracting an eliminating disease in

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Hugo, Oklahoma, U. S. A.

after life. If science is unbiased study you are not seeing science in the same light as the medical man.

The trouble with Mr. Calvert (editor of Open Road) is he sees the bad parts of religion and the good parts of science. The beauty of religion cannot be denied by unbiased minds any more than the horror of medical science. Thousands of people have found happiness in their religion while thousands of people have lived lives of hell from the after effects from vaccination (a scientific discovery). We believe as he does that some forms of religion have no excuse for existence but that is mostly harmless while the medical science he is trying to put upon a pedestal is responsible for misery, sickness and horrible deaths. As long as a caricature of a man like Morris Fishbein is called a "scientist" we will stand with the church and religion. For every honest medical scientist, Mr. Calvert, we will produce an honest religionist. So it's all in the way you see it.

Spread Truth! Pass This Paper On



LEMON

The lemon is Nature's antiseptic. As a remedy for sore throat—used as a gargle—it cannot be surpassed. It is one gargle that may be swallowed with beneficial results. The lemon should always be used in the place of vinegar.

WATER

Do you drink five pints of water each day? Yet, the body eliminates five pints of liquid every twenty-four hours. The body is made up of 60 per cent water. The tissues require water. Thirty per cent different liquids in the body are water and chemical elements in solution. This water has to be replenished. Water enters into the composition of all tissues. It is a great cleanser. Elimination of body wastes require water. The person who does not drink at least ten glasses of water daily is cheating.

WHOOPIING COUGH

What is good treatment for whooping cough?

Bowels to be emptied with little enemas, skin washed in warm water, chest, neck and head massaged using soap lather as a lubricant, and repeated at one to two hour intervals till relief. Little sips of hot water and orange juice or other fruit juice to be swallowed every hour, with porridge almost liquid to be given as food.

Drugs can be forgotten, also serums now pressed on the public for recognition. Massage of neck with soap lather draws the blood to the surface relieving deeper parts of their congestion, also absorbing inflammation in the wind-pipe.

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This is not a new cure, because the Baker Hospital was founded years ago and these cures have been proven in both the District and Federal courts and have been brought to the attention of the Governor of Iowa and Herbert Hoover.

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By *N. Baker*

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was publicly offered to anyone proving misrepresentation regarding these cures. This offer was open to all. Before resorting to operations, radium or X-rays, investigate our simple treatments.

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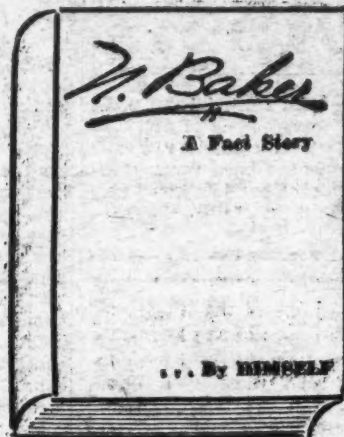
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COUZENS PAYS ASSESSMENTS ON BANK STOCK

Says Moral Obligation
Is Clear Despite
Legal Claim

DETROIT — Senator James Couzens has paid in full assessments against stock held in his wife's name in Detroit's two closed national banks.

Forwarding checks totaling \$39,423.39 to the bank receivers, Senator Couzens said that, although collection of the assessments has been restrained by court action, "the moral obligation to pay is clear."

One check was for \$28,814.34 in favor of C. O. Thomas, receiver for the First National Bank of Detroit, for the assessment against 2,050 shares of stock in the Detroit Bankers Company, holding organization for the First National.

Check To Schram

The second check was for \$1,609.05 in favor of B. C. Schram, receiver for the Guardian National Bank of Commerce, in payment of the assessment against Mrs. Couzens' 250 shares of stock in the Guardian Detroit Union Group, Inc., the holding company. "The provisions for the law for double assessment are plainly stated," Senator Couzens said.

The stock assessment ordered by the comptroller of the currency became due July 31 after having been twice postponed. He contemplated collection of \$25,000,000 from shareholders in the Detroit Bankers Company and \$10,000,000 from owners of Guardian Detroit Union Group, Inc., stock.

A temporary injunction restraining the receivers from collecting the assessments pending disposition of a suit against the levy was signed in Federal Court. The writ was made returnable September 9.

\$37,000,000 SUIT AGAINST INSULL FIRM

CHICAGO — Suit to recover \$37,000,000 alleged to have been "fraudulently and unlawfully" dissipated, was authorized this week against the former officers and directors of the defunct Corporation Securities company, Insull investment firm, by Referee in Bankruptcy Garfield Charles.

Famous names are on the officers' list, including those of Samuel Insull, now a fugitive; Martin J. Insull, another fugitive; Samuel Insull Jr., Stanley Field, former chairman of the board of the Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company; Harold and Charles Stuart, officials of Halsey, Stuart & Co.; and Edward J. Boyle, president of the Common-wealth Edison Company.

The petition charges that the company, under authority of the defendants, expended huge sums in buying stock "for the purpose of creating and maintaining a false and fictitious market value." It also charges that valuable stock of the Peoples Gas Light & Coke Company was exchanged for worthless stock of the Insull Utility Investments, Inc., a bankrupt Insull concern.

Other Efforts

Several other legal actions have been undertaken from time to time since the Insull crash, with the hope of salvaging assets for the benefit of security holders.

Last January the officers and directors of Corporation Securities were sued for an accounting on \$23,293,000 realized from sale of debentures. And a week earlier there was a suit for accounting for \$40,000,000 on debentures of Insull Utilities, Inc.

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TIME MONEY IS PLENTIFUL JUST TRY TO GET IT

By **ROBERT H. HEMPHILL**
In the Chicago Herald-Examiner

In these distressing times, the financial statistics would be about the last place one would turn to for a good laugh, but there are a lot of them if you look close enough. I have not been able to look at the money quotations since 1929 without at least a bitter smile.

"Time money, easy" — ye gods and little fishes! — time money, excepting for the purpose of stock market securities trading, has been UNOBTAINABLE anywhere in this United States at any time since the days of the big boom, at any price.

Just go out and try to borrow a thousand — or five thousand — or fifty thousand dollars for the business you have been most of a lifetime learning how to operate successfully.

Go to the bank you know — to the banker who knows you, who has watched your struggles to build that business of yours from its small beginning to the fine, well-managed, profitable enterprise it was in 1924 to 1929. Tell him your story, if you can get him away from the ticker long enough to listen.

If you, Mr. Business Man, haven't tried it, and most of you have, day after day, at first hopefully, then doubtfully, then without hope but persistently and because the urge to preserve your business is the most powerful force which actuates you, try it today and see how far you get. Will you get the money? You will not.

The same banker who in 1927 would listen intelligently — would look at you closely — would see you clearly — would recognize your trained imagination — would recall your industry and close attention to business — would estimate your capacity — would recognize your skill, your mastery of the essence of your business or vocation — would rely on your integrity — would correctly appraise the law of probability and grant your loan upon his judgment of these important factors — sees none of these things today.

He has, to a large extent, lost his perspective — his sense of values. He is suffering financial vertigo. His horizon is a deep indigo clouded with apprehension.

What the average banker sees today is that business is bad, unemployment widespread, commodities and manufactures selling below cost of production, and, ignoring his part in producing this state of affairs, and largely unaware of the fact that business cannot improve until he reverses his policy, he concludes that extension of credit on any basis is unsafe.

He is dead wrong. Most decidedly wrong.

There was never a time in the history of this magnificent country when commercial and industrial loans, based, not on collateral, but on the human element, were as safe as they are today. It's when everything is running wide open that extraordinary caution is so necessary.

Today, the business and the man who have survived — particularly the man who has survived — whose burning ambition no catastrophe can extinguish — are the safest bet in this world of shifting values.

Look at the man, Mr. Banker — forget the securities — they may be worthless tomorrow, but the one rock-ribbed, imperishable thing in this topsy-turvy world is the courageous, ambitious, industrious man who knows his business.

The BIG bankers have always known this, but the tragedy of the situation is that there are so pitifully few BIG bankers.

PASS IT ALONG

If you agree that exposes of Big Business crookedness such as those given in the Midwest Free Press are needed in America, pass this paper along to a friend or neighbor. You can mail the Free Press anywhere in the United States for a two cent stamp. Just wrap it, address and mail.

Brides-to-be of the Bugis tribe on Celebes islands are kept drugged three days before their marriage to keep them from looking at any other than their intended husbands.

PEOPLE'S PULPIT

(Continued from page twelve)
not the only parasite that worries the farmer.

Dirt Farmer.

AGAINST WAR

Dear Editor:

Here's another one in defense of war. It seems to me that many people still need the experience and would enjoy it, fighting, injuring others and destroying life and property, why deny them the pleasure? It might even be materially profitable to them, as war, murder and destruction always has been for some.

Personally, I think that war and fighting of any kind is quite characteristic of savages and dead-food-eating animals in general. Let them go to it to their hearts' content.

Ourselves, who love peace, de-

GROWING OLD GRACEFULLY

Oliver Wendell Holmes, retired Justice of the United States Supreme Court had this to say recently on the occasion of his ninety-second birthday:

"The way to grow old gracefully depends upon the make-up of the man. Be happy by making others happy, is a good rule. Those who seek happiness in money will be disappointed. The rule of joy and the law of duty are one and the same thing. My own experience indicates that the good is finally supreme. However, optimism and confidence, to be of any value, must be intelligent."

cent and healthful living should easily be able to avoid any such atrocious monsters or those who are disagreeable to us, and always live in peace and happy if we just think and live right ourselves, non-injurious and usefully.

Is there such a thing as the law of liberty, the laws of cause and effect and of universal justice, and have they any meaning?

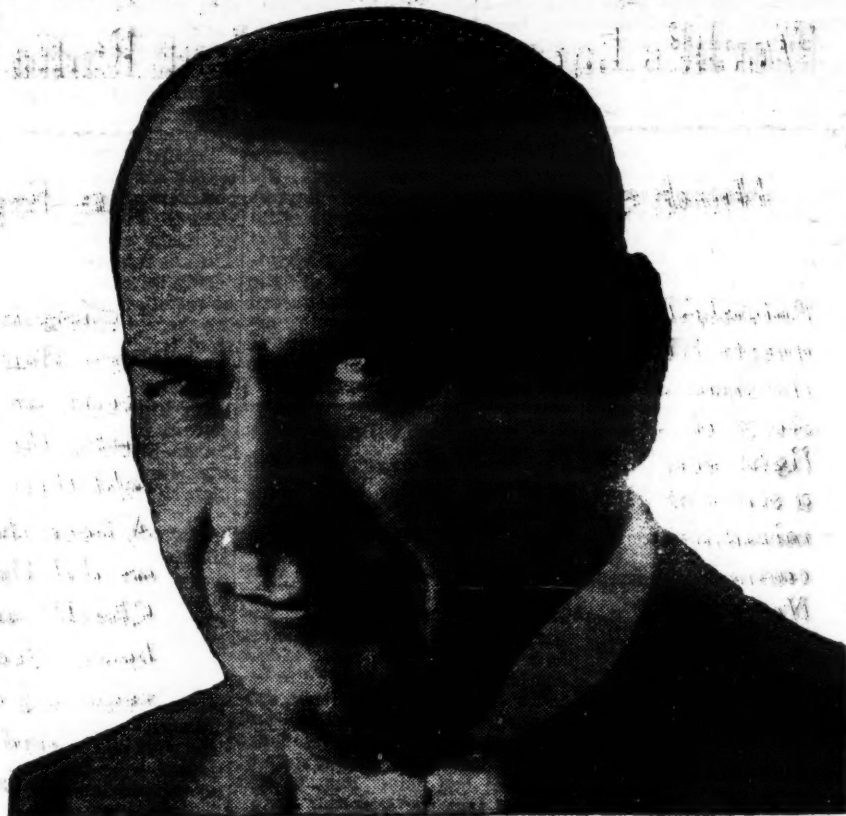
E. M.
Des Moines, Ia.

GARNER'S HOTEL

On one matter Vice President Garner sees eye to eye with his two immediate Republican predecessors. Like them, Garner has no objection to taking full advantage of the low rentals Washington hotels eagerly offer incoming Vice Presidents.

A Vice President is good advertising for a hotel. The historic Willard gave Calvin Coolidge an expensive suite for less than \$100 a month. Former Vice President Curtis, his large bosomed and strident-voiced sister, Mrs. Dolly Gann, and her husband occupied the ornate \$25,000-a-year, 10-room royal apartment of the Mayflower Hotel for \$5.50 a day.

For Garner, the Washington Hotel has fitted up a special ivory-tinted suite. Insignificant in comparison to the Curtis-Gann lay-out, Garner's apartment is still more elaborate than anything ever seen anywhere near Uvalde, Texas. For his apartment Garner will pay \$150 a month, the same amount he paid for the two-room suite he occupied in the hotel last year.



Is The Truth Worth Anything To You?

The TRUTH is not controversial with those who are honest. TRUTH reveals what the people need to know.

The nations of the earth are now in sore need of the truth. The radio is one of the ways Jehovah God has provided to get the truth to the people, and every radio station on earth should be diligent to broadcast the truth to the people in this very serious time in the affairs of men.

When the peoples of the nations of the earth are confronted with a condition that threatens their very existence, it is time for calm and sober thought that, if possible, the cause may be ascertained and that the true remedy may be embraced. To refuse to consider or publicly discuss such unhappy conditions for fear of provoking controversy, is worse than folly.

TUNE IN EACH SUNDAY EVENING ON
THE FOLLOWING STATIONS

WHO—WOC, Des Moines, Ia.

WMT, Waterloo, Ia.

5:00 p. m.

6:45 p. m.

STOP THE GRAIN GAMBLERS!

They Are Unfair to the Producers

The recent slump in the wheat price of more than 40 cents a bushel was an awful slap at the inveigled buyers of wheat and corn futures. The many innocent lambs that were lead to the slaughter was indeed pitiful. Many "lady" speculators — gamblers, if you please, sat in the board office here and other places and actually fainted when their blocks of cash investments began to dwindle into nothingness.

These investors — speculators — gamblers — are they to be pitied? Not on your tin-type. They are full grown men and women who with the greed for gold instilled into their systems should have known that the promoters of this gambling den — the board of trade — are only operating it for the purpose of roping in suckers. Publicity has warned against the Chicago board of trade time and again — our warning was not heeded. The chambers of commerce throughout the land have or do endorse this big business stunt — the chambers of commerce are upheld in all their dire devilment by the press.

How quickly did the word go forth from the headquarters of the board of trade that they were not closing down on the future dealing in grain because of any word from Washington, but when Sen. Thomas threatened to close the gamblers machinery if the fluctuation in the price of wheat did not cease — then and only then was a halt called by the directors of the board of trade speculators.

President Roosevelt should take the "bull" by the horns and wipe out this open and above board gambling. To limit them on future grain speculating will do little if any good. Give that bunch an inch and they will jump a rod to gather in illegal dollars and insist that they are doing this with the knowledge and consent of the powers at Washington.

It was Sen. Capper who warned the people of the nation that the board of trade was robbing the wheat growers of Kansas of \$75,000,000 a year — he made this statement a few years ago at a Kiwanis club meeting — since that time he has not uttered a word of warning to his constituents and neither has the daily press said a word against this line of actual gambling in the bread stuff of the nation.

It's a shame that we have senators and congressmen in Washington who know that this rack-

eteering at the expense of the nation is going on and yet they are as silent as a tomb. Why pay senators and members of congress \$10,000 a year to look after our interests and then sit still and see them through utter silence allow thousands, yea millions of dollars to be taken from legitimate agriculture without a murmur?

Every dollar that the gamblers on the board of trade filch from trading in wheat and other grain futures is unfair to the producer. The "big ones" in and out of congress are the beneficiaries.

Innocent people are induced to buy and speculate. These same innocent people are robbed of their life savings. They buy so much future wheat — the price goes up, up and up. At the instance of the promoters of the damnable game, a break is made in the raising price and grain tumbles down, down and down — every dollar invested by the innocent men and women is wiped out. Who benefits — the operators of the board of trade.

Let Sen. Thomas put this matter so plainly up to the president that he will close these gambling dens for all time. They have built enormous office structures in various cities throughout the nation — these buildings haven't cost the promoters a single thin dime. It was your money that paid for these buildings. No sympathy is due the owners of the structures. These buildings can be converted into legitimate offices and a good rental can be commanded when the new deal gets to going. — From "Publicity."

ROOSEVELT'S REST

President Roosevelt is at his Hyde Park country home for a short vacation. He richly deserves all the rest he can be induced to take.

A year ago his opponents were lugubriously suggesting that he was a cripple and would crack under the strain of the presidency. As a matter of fact, no President has lost his health or his life because of work. Some have succumbed to too much eating and lack of exercise; others have worried themselves into a state of collapse; but none has worked himself into the hospital.

Roosevelt is a giant above the waistline. He has a well-disciplined mind, and he doesn't worry. It is a good thing for him to get away from Washington occasionally.

News Review Of The Week

(Continued from page one)
ators start new flight in attempt to break distance record.

NEW YORK — Eugene S. Daniell, Jr., 26, Somerville, Mass., lawyer, arrested on charge of placing tear gas in stock exchange. A Harvard graduate, he is said to have lost money in market.

Sunday, Aug. 6

WASHINGTON — General Johnson, head of Recovery Administration, appeals to start buying to help end depression.

Monday, Aug. 7

HAVANA, Cuba — Twenty-one killed, 160 wounded when crowd of 5,000 fired on by police. The crowd was marching to capitol demanding President Machado's resignation.

BEIRUT, Syria — Lieut. M. Rossi of the French Air Corps and Paul Codos set new world flight record landing at Rayack after 5,910 mile non-stop flight from New York. Leaving early Saturday morning they flew 60 hours, 29 minutes.

Tuesday, Aug. 8

WASHINGTON — President orders investigation of country's power resources by federal trade commission with view to forcing electricity rate cuts. The Power Trust is uneasy.

HORTA, Azores — General Balbo's Italian air armada reaches the Azores after 1,500 mile hop from Newfoundland.

HAVANA, Cuba — President Machado who is more of an emperor than a president announces will retain "presidency" despite President Roosevelt's suggestion that he resign to avert further bloodshed.

Wednesday, Aug. 9

HAVANA, Cuba — President Machado, fighting hard to retain his dictatorship, decrees a state of war all over Cuba. Reports persist that President Roosevelt seeking Machado's resignation as way to end island strife.

WASHINGTON — Another good phase of the New Deal! Grain exchanges — where gamblers speculate with produce of the farmer — submit code for government approval which would regulate wild trading, limit price fluctuations.

PARIS — France increases guards on the Rhine as war clouds rumble.

DUBUQUE, Ia. — Senator Murphy wires Washington farm credit administration asking faster work on farm refinancing program in Iowa. Says credit relief is too slow coming to farmers.

Wallace Advocates Cutting War Debts

STONEVILLE, Miss. — Adjustment of European debts to stimulate export trade in farm products was advocated here Tuesday by Secretary Wallace before Mississippi farmers.

"If we want to sell farm products abroad in somewhat near the old quantities, then we shall have to change our minds about the debts," Secretary Wallace said. "If we are going to insist on payment of the debts, we shall have to abandon all hope of a healthy export trade in farm products for a long, long time to come."

POWER TRUST

It's easy to make money when you have a little Power Trust. Frank Buckingham, accountant for the Federal Trade Commission, told the commission last week that the Buffalo, Niagara & Eastern Power Corporation in six years marked up its "investment" from \$58,394,000 to \$103,180,000.

Of course, the consumer has had to pay a "fair return" on these write-ups. A single entry on the books added \$6,250,952 to the "value" of one of the subsidiary companies.

IS THIS MALPRACTICE? ARE DOCTORS AND NURSE GUILTY?

Daughter Writes Tragic Story Of Her Mother's Death. She Says Time Is Coming When "All The Wholesale Murder Will End Forever"

Neoga, Illinois
July 29, 1933

Baker Institute,
Laredo, Texas
Dear Friend:

I wrote you a few weeks ago about my mother being operated on for gallstones and being found with cancer of the liver.

My mother was dead when I received your kind and wonderful letter.

I was living in California when I received word that mother was to be operated on, but I didn't know what they were operating for. I had never heard of Mr. Baker or the Baker Institute until just a few weeks before I received the message to come home that mother was to be operated on.

One of Jehovah's Witnesses loaned me a Free Press, Mr. Baker's paper, and that was how I first learned that there is a cure for cancer. My mother had never heard of it. I wired my sister not to let them operate, to wait until I could get here. But my message was too late. They were operating when it arrived.

And I want to show you that my mother's death was just a plain case of legalized murder. The doctors that operated were S. E. Bigler, Neoga, Ill., and Dr. Wallace of Mattoon, Ill. They operated, found the cancer, and they say they didn't touch it, they just sewed her up. Dr. Bigler said the cancer hadn't started more than six months before they operated. She was operated on at the Memorial Methodist Hospital at Mattoon, Illinois, June 20 at 6 p. m. Dr. Bigler said the operation didn't do one bit of good. Still he expects \$100 for the operation.

But that isn't the worst of it. The nurse that mother had the next day refused to use the toilet paper on mother when her bowels acted. Mother was a large woman and of course being so sore from the operation and lying flat on her back she was unable to use it herself. So the bile running back under mother caused a terrible sore just above the end of the spine where the fleshy part comes together. And the nurse wouldn't bathe her, so she remained in that condition for several days before they changed nurses and mother had one that would bathe her.

By that time the sore had turned into a terrible abscess, and her whole hip was almost as hard as a rock and oh how she suffered. The odor was terrible. Her hip and leg began to turn dark and on July 4 the doctors lanced the fleshy part of her hip, or buttock, and she died the next morning at 5:25. The undertaker said she died of blood-poisoning.

And now this is something terrible. The undertaker said when he went to embalm her he thought it strange that the fluid stopped without reaching the lower limb, and upon investigation he found that the doctors had cut the main artery when they lanced.

So you see it was just a plain case of legalized murder. If only I could have gotten here in time to prevent the operation. If you wish you may use this letter in any way you like, for it is true, every word of it. And I thank Jehovah God that the time is coming soon when all the wholesale murder will end forever. And no doubt these butchering M. D.'s will get theirs along with the hypocritical clergymen. Jeremiah 25, 33-35.

I will do what I can to help people to learn of Mr. Baker's Cancer Hospital. And I thank you for the magazine explaining about and proving the many wonderful cures of cancer.

Wishing you much success with the new radio station in Mexico.

Eastern Iowa Fair Season Schedules

The county fair season is on in full swing. Scheduled county and district fairs in Eastern Iowa include:

Vinton, Aug. 21-24; What Cheer, Aug. 21-24; West Liberty, Aug. 21-24; West Union, Aug. 21-25; Monticello, Aug. 22-25; Tipton, Aug. 29-Sept. 1; National, Aug. 31-Sept. 3; Toledo, Sept. 4-7; Keosauqua, Sept. 4-8; Grundy Center, Sept. 5-7; Aurora, Sept. 5-7; Columbus Junction, Sept. 6-8; Decorah, Sept. 12-15; Marshalltown, Sept. 12-16; Postville, Sept. 26-29. The state fair at Des Moines is scheduled Aug. 23-Sept. 1 and the Cattle Congress at Waterloo, Oct. 2-8.

WALL STREET TIP SERVICES SCORED AS MARKET TOUTS

NEW YORK — Henry H. Helmann, executive manager of the National Association Credit Men, who is also vice chairman of the industrial advisory board under Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, has expressed disapproval of some of the so-called "investing tip services."

"Market actions such as occurred in the last two weeks," he wrote to members of the N. A. C. M., "exact an unfair toll from business, since the confidence of our people in the stability of any real improvement is injured. Some day men and women may know that they haven't even an outside chance of beating the game by playing it without rime or reason."

"While factual information is essential to the investor, much of the so-called investment service is so 'touting' in-character as to serve as an indictment of the reasoning ability of men who have presumably at least attained the age of reason."

"It should suggest itself to any thinking man that if these services were even 60 per cent prophetic, those who sell them are wasting their time and effort in securing subscribers; they had better utilize their funds to back up their own judgment, for in that manner they would profit tremendously more than in the sale of their services at a nominal cost."

It costs a tourist from \$275 to \$390 to ship his auto from New York to Europe and back.

50c SCHOOL SPECIAL 50c

Hundreds of children will soon be starting another year of school work. To get the best results from their work they must be in good health. One of the requirements for good health is good clean teeth. Don't wait and have your school nurse send you to a dentist. Be ready to get down to business when the first bell rings.

OUR SCHOOL SPECIAL

Bring This Adv. and Have Your Children's Teeth Cleaned for 50c

No limit to age. From kindergarten to senior high. We will give them a thorough examination absolutely free, and any other work needed will be done at correspondingly low rates. Remember—"A Stitch in Time." If you have one or more children one adv. will answer for all.

SMITH DENTIST

130 East Second St.

Phone 824